General Relief Committee, I. O. O. F. of Portland, Oregon,

H. MARVIN, President, Second str , between Clay and Columbia
EDWARD KUHLL, Secretary, 73 Front street
A. WINTZINGERODE, Treasurer, 77 Front street.
S. Rosenbaum, 4a Front street.
M. Levex 73 First street
Jacob Stitzel, corner Front and Washington streets,
Stafford, Insane Asylum
L. Stone 111 Front street
A. Dolph, 106 Front street.
Kelly, East Portland.
F. Chatfield, 113 First street
W. Spaulding, corner First and Alder streets.
feb23 ly

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Stark's building, third story opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N G
Feb. 4, 1868. dtf

Banking and Insurance.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO,

Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

CASH CAPITAL. $750,000.

DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.

THIS COMPANY having complied with the laws of Oregon, by making a Deposit of fifty thousand dollars, is now prepared to effect insurance against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, and also against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on liberal terms.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary,

H. H. JOHNSTON, Agent for Oregon,
Office—No. 2 Holmes' Block, Portland, Oregon
Portland, Nov 1, 1868. dtf

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital.......... $1,562,500.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—5 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.

AGENCIES,
IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND & IRELAND.

DRAFTS issued [illegible] and [illegible] ; Approved bills [illegible] . Interest [illegible] ed on Deposits.
ED. W. H. RUSSELL, [illegible]
Portland, April 10, 1867. dtf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND,

Depository of the United States,
No. 73 [illegible]
[illegible]

COIN AND CURRENCY EXCHANGE
On San Francisco and the Atlantic States.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY. Interest allowed on Time Deposits of Coin.
LEGAL TENDER NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
OFFICE HOURS—From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
nov13dtf

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO COLLECTIONS, and all other [illegible] appertaining to [illegible].
SIGHT AND TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.
Government Securities bought and sold. au8dawtf

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS CO.
Corner of North Front and E Sts.,
One Block North of Couch's Wharf,
PORTLAND, OREGON,

MANUFACTURE
STEAM ENGINES,
Boiler,
SAW AND GRIST MILL
Quartz and Mining
MACHINERY
OF ALL KINDS,

Castings for Agricultural Machinery,
SHIPLEY'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
WROUGHT IRON SHUTTER WORK,
For Fire-Proof Buildings, at
SAN FRANCISCO COST AND FREIGHT
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PATTERNS
IN THE STATE. No charge for the use of them.
All orders for Work will be Executed Promptly.

JOHN NATION,
May 8, 1868 dtf Superintendent.

C. H MYERS,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting,
—AND—
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work,
110 First Street,
Adjoining Western Hotel ....PORTLAND.

BUILDINGS FITTED UP WITH
GAS, WATER AND STEAM PIPES,
and all Work WARRANTED.

Have constantly on hand an assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Lead and Iron Pipes, Marble Slabs, Pumps, Tin Ware, &c. &c.
TIN ROOFING, AND ALL KINDS JOBBING done, at shortest notice and in the best manner.
Portland, Jan. 14, 1869. dtf

A. H. JOHNSON.
WHOLESALE
Butcher and Packer.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE—One Mile West of Couch & Flander's Wharf
RESIDENCE—Corner Eighth and Salmon streets.
n11dawtf

CARMEN ISLAND SALT
WARRANTED PURE.

ROCK, COARSE-GROUND, DAIRY AND TABLE SALT, always on hand and for sale in quantities to suit.
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM,
jy3dtf Sole Agents, San Francisco

Notice.

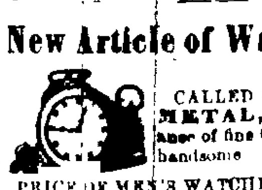
C. M. CARTER COLLECTS ALL DEMANDS ON the United States, and on any State, such as Bounty, Scrip or vouchers, Back Pay, Lost Horse and Spoliation Claims, and Indian Vouchers. Obtains Patents and Land Warrants. Pensions collected under recent Act of Congress, granting same to mother, father or brother and sister, back to time of discharge or death of soldier, the arrears to be paid by Pension Agents
n25dtf.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF GOULDING & BACON IS DISsolved, by mutual consent. H Goulding continues the business of the Portland Machine Works, Second street, and will pay all the debts owing by the firm, and to collect all debts due to the said firm.
H. GOULDING,
F. N. BACON.
Portland, Jan. 8, 1869 j9d3pt

San Francisco.

New Article of Watches & Jewelry



CALLED COMPOSITION "GOLD METAL," which has all the appearance of fine Gold, wears well and is very handsome

PRICE OF MEN'S WATCHES IN HUNTING CASES

Lowest price Watches, gold metal or white metal	$ 8 00
Beautiful engraved case, anchor lever	15 00
" octagon shaped case, fine finish	15 00
Heavy American style	15 00
Half size engraved case	17 00
Beautiful stem winders, nice size watches	20 00

LADIES WATCHES—HUNTING CASES

Lowest price watches.	8 00
Beautiful engraved case, anchor lever	10 00
Extra fine engraved and Enamel, very handsome	25 00

CHAINS:

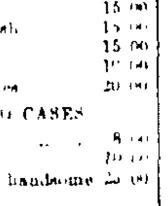
24 different styles of vest chains, very handsome, each	3 00
24 different styles long neck chains for Ladies	6 00
Leontine chains to fasten with B pin	5 00

SLEEVE BUTTONS

24 different styles—plain, black, enamel, engraved and with coral—per pair, each	3 00 6 00
Shirt Studs, per set	3 00
Beautiful sets Pins and Ear rings, enameled, with or without coral	3 00
Children's sets, Pin and Ear-rings, engraved and enameled, with and without coral	5 00
We have Ladies' watches, very beautiful in 18 carat gold cases, WARRANTED	35 to 50 00

We deal largely in the finest GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, at about one-third less than the usual rates. To select, send for a price list.
We can send any of the above goods by Express, to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
feb17daw3m4p 603 Montgomery st, San Francisco

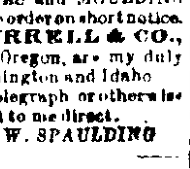
N. W. SPAULDING,
Saw-Smithing & Repairing ESTABLISHMENT,



No. 113 Pine Street, between Front and Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH INSERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS
REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as Gumming, Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c
CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes; also, Cross-cut, Mill, Muley, Gang, Buck, Butcher, and Hand-Saws of all kinds together with a good assortment of Saw Arbours at lowest market rates.
Cast-Steel faced PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand, or made to order on short notice.
N. B.—Messrs. KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are my duly authorized Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho
Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.
July 1st, 1866.—dtf N. W. SPAULDING

WILSON & EVANS,
543 Clay St., San Francisco,
Manufacturers and Importers
OF
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS AND GUN MATERIALS
Of every Description,



ALSO, IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH, French and American Fishing Tackle, which we offer both wholesale and retail at 20 PER CENT BELOW ANY OTHER HOUSE on the Pacific Coast. Dixon's Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks, and WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET CUTLERY in great variety. We are also the appointed agents for HENRY'S and SPENCER'S RIFLES and COLT'S and SMITH & WESSON'S PISTOLS, all of which we offer at the Lowest possible price. Orders executed with dispatch
N. B.—Repairing in all the branches at moderate prices. feb1d4p3m

CASMIER, WINTER & CO.,
(Successors to John Winter),
312 Sacramento Street,—Between Front and Battery streets . . SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
IMPORTERS OF
Hops, Corks, and Brewers' Stock.
AGENCY OF THE
SOUTH PARK MALT HOUSE.

Samples of Hops and other articles sent free of charge by Express (if desired). Large stock of every size and quality of Corks on hand—*making this a specialty in our trade.*
Orders from any part of the Pacific Coast promptly attended to. feb12d3m



Honey, Glycerine, Elder Flower, Boquet and Palm,

In Quality, Style and Perfume warranted equal to the English, and sold fully 50 per cent cheaper, which accounts for the great falling off in the demand for the foreign soaps, and the unprecedented success of the American Company Toilet Soaps, now sold everywhere in the United States.

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers. . . . . Philadelphia and New York
feb 11 d3m4p

American Exchange
HOTEL,
SANSOME STREET, San Francisco,
[Extending from Sacramento street to Halleck street]

HAVING BEEN RECENTLY RENOVATED AND newly Furnished, makes it the most quiet, economical and comfortable FAMILY HOTEL in the State. Being centrally located, it offers every inducement for Business Men and the public generally.
The Tables will constantly be supplied with every luxury the Market affords. The American Exchange Coach, with Red Lights, will be at the Wharves and Depots, to convey passengers to the Hotel free.
feb1d2m4p TIMOTHY SARGENT, Proprietor.

CAMERON'S
STEAM PUMPS,
PICKERING'S
Engine Regulators,
The best in Existence.
DAVID STODDART,
feb11d1y4p 114 Beale street, San Francisco

INJECTION RICORD
Paris.

A Remedy that Never Fails.—A Certain, *Safe and Speedy Cure for GONORRHŒA, Etc.*
INJECTION RICORD, PARIS,
Is the only Remedy that can be relied on for the certain safe and speedy cure of Gonorrhea in all its stages, and Chronic Gleet of the longest standing. No internal medicine is necessary when the Remedy is used, and persons who for months, and even years, have suffered from these diseases, and tried all other things in vain, can calculate upon Speedy and Permanent Cure by the proper use of the Never-failing Remedy.
CAUTION.—*None genuine without the written signature of RICORD on the wrapper, the name—* INJECTION RICORD, PARIS, blown in the glass of the bottle with cap of similar inscription
Agents, San Francisco, Cal.,
B LEFEVRE & CO Druggists,
Corner Dupont and Washington streets
For sale by all Druggists d22d1m4p

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY
SALEM....OREGON.

Gentlemen's Collegiate Department:
$15 PER SESSION OF 14 WEEKS.

Ladies' Collegiate Department:
$12 PER SESSION OF 14 WEEKS.

Preparatory Department, 1st Year:
$9 PER SESSION OF 14 WEEKS

Preparatory Department, 2d Year
$12 PER SESSION OF 14 WEEKS
Payable always in Advance

First Session commences on the Second Monday in September, Second Session commences on the first Monday in January, Third Session commences on the third Monday in April. For particulars address the President,
7 tf DR N. ROUNDS.

M. A. FORTES,
PORTER AND MESSENGER.

MESSAGES DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
Rooms and Offices Cleaned and attended to
M. A. FORTES,
j1 d2tf With J H Butler Washington street

To Rent.

THE STORE LATELY OCCUPIED BY J C MEUSSDORFFER & BRO as a Hat Store—71 Front street.
Enquire at this office j1541

CLACKAMAS
PAPER MILLS!

H. L. PITTOCK & CO , Proprietors.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING PAPER,

—AND—

Manila and Straw
Wrapping Papers.

Having completed the erection of their Mill and supplied it with the latest improved machinery, are prepared to supply the trade with the above descriptions of Paper
Orders are respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention.
They are now prepared to make STRAW PAPER of any size or weight, on special order.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—No. 5 Washington Street, Portland.

SAVE YOUR RAGS!

WANTED
AT
CLACKAMAS PAPER MILLS

500 Tons Rags,

OLD ROPE, GUNNIES, BURLAPS,

Paper Shavings, &c.

For which the HIGHEST PRICE will be paid, delivered at the Mill.

H. L. PITTOCK & CO.

BOOK PAPER!

40 and 44 lbs. weight,

On Hand For Sale!

H. L. PITTOCK,
No. 5 Washington street.

Printing Inks.
Printing Inks.

NEWS INK,

In 50 and 25 lb. Kegs,

ALWAYS ON HAND AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES, FREIGHT ADDED

H. L. PITTOCK,

No 5 Washington St.,

PORTLAND.

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

NOTICE.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
Fast Freight Line
TO IDAHO!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM AND AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1868, UNTIL further notice, our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows

From Portland to Express Ranch			18 cents per pound.
"	"	" Silver City	33 " " "
"	"	" Idaho City	30 " " "
"	"	" Boise City	25 " " "
"	"	" LaGrande	14 " " "
"	"	" Union	15 " " "
"	"	" Baker	17 " " "

Portland, June 4, 1868.
je4dtf WELLS, FARGO & CO

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
UMATILLA, OREGON.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE STOCK OF MESSRS FRANKENTHAL & HAAS, having taken their
FIRE-PROOF STONE WAREHOUSE
We are now prepared to receive consignments of Goods to be Forwarded to all parts of the Mines in Oregon, Idaho and Owyhee. All matters connected with the *Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.*
Consignments of Goods solicited. Mark Goods "Care of J. R. F., Umatilla."

A FULL STOCK OF
Clothing, Groceries and Provisions,
MECHANICS' MINERS' AND
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
IRON AND STEEL,
always on hand, and will be sold LOW FOR CASH.
my4dtf JOHN R. FOSTER & CO

JOHN HAILEY'S
PIONEER LINE OF
Concord Coaches!
CARRYING THE U S MAILS and
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.

We are now prepared to Book Passengers Direct to
Shasta City, Willow Creek Mines!
THROUGH TO SHASTA IN THREE DAYS!
FARE FROM UMATILLA $32 00.

LEAVES UMATILLA EVERY MORNING AT 3 o'clock for Willow Creek Mines, Boise City and all intermediate points. JOHN HAILEY, Proprietor,
Jun 1, 1869 R. H. CARDWELL, Agent.
j4tf

Swift's New Store!
ON THE UPPER UMATILLA,
IS NOW COMPLETED AND IS WELL FILLED WITH
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
Go and See Him, Everybody!
au24dtf

HIRAM SMITH'S

Ophthalmic Panacea!

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST WONDERFUL EYE HEALER that has yet been discovered.
It CURES the most stubborn and hopeless cases of CHRONIC INFLAMMATIONS, GRANULATED LIDS, FILMS, &c., as has been sufficiently demonstrated during the few months in which it has been brought into public notice. The proprietor is so fully convinced of its INFALLIBILITY that he WARRANTS A CURE OR REFUNDS THE MONEY It can do the eyes no harm, and a trial of it is therefore without injury or expense to the patient if a cure is not effected.
It has cured cases of FIVE, SIX, NINE, FIFTEEN, and even EIGHTEEN YEARS' standing in Harrisburg, Linn county, Oregon and its vicinity, to which the following persons will bear witness:

E. B MOORE,	NATHANIEL BELL,
A L WALLACE,	G R. WARD,
Mrs. MONTGOMERY,	JOHN M. HOLLOWAY,
W D PORTER,	ROB'T RAMSEY,

And others in that vicinity.
Persons *afflicted with the distressing scourge of diseased eyes are advised to give this remedy a fair trial on the* NO CURE, NO PAY and NO INJURY plan.
Prepared by **SMITH & ROACH,**
Harrisburg, Oregon.
SMITH & DAVIS, Portland, Oregon,
General Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by all Druggists. feb21dawtf

J. C. JAMISON'S
STAGE EXPRESS LINE!
CARRYING U. S MAIL, AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.
FROM PORTLAND TO
Hillsboro, Centerville, Forest Grove, Chehalem Lafayette, and McMinnville.

MAIL STAGE LEAVES OFFICE 21 WASHINGton street, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 A.M. for McMinnville and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves McMinnville on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 A.M., Lafayette at 1 P. M., and Forest Grove on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6½ A M
All orders for Goods, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to, and collections made at any of the above named places
Passengers booked and Freight received at the Office, at American Exchange Hotel.
L. P. W. QUIMBY, Agent
feb15dtf for J. C Jamison.

PHOENIX IRON WORKS,
JONATHAN KITTREDGE, Proprietor,
Nos. 18 and 20 Fremont Street,
Near Market, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal ,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE-PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS,
WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS,
And all kinds of
Housesmith Work, Bridge, Prison, Forging and Machine Work.
IMPROVED FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, of a Superior Make.

Sole Manufacturer of the Celebrated
MONITOR SAFE.
BANK VAULTS & SAFES
Of every description made to order at short notice. A *large stock of Safes of all kinds constantly on hand.*
Agency for the
ISHAM KEY REGISTER BANK AND SAFE LOCK,
The only first class Lock in the United States
mar15d1m4p

SMITH BRO.'S IRON WORKS!
First St., bet. Main and Salmon,
PORTLAND, OREGON,

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES
MILL MACHINERY of all kinds;
IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, FORGINGS and PATTERNS, of all descriptions;
IRON RAILINGS and FENCES for Houses, Cemeteries, &c., &c.,
REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to by experienced mechanics. je30dtf

VELOCIPEDES,
All Kinds and Sizes,
For sale, and made to order, by
PALMER, KNOX & CO.
GOLDEN STATE IRON WORKS,
19 FRONT ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Parties having purchased previous to Dec. 1st, will please return and exchange for our *Improved Machines*
feb1daw2m

PACIFIC MARKET,
NORTH FRONT STREET;
Willamette Market,
N E CORNER ALDER AND FIRST STS,

SPAULDING & CLINE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, MESS BEEF AND PORK HAM, BACON, LARD &c
All orders attended to promptly and delivered on the shortest notice. We pay the highest price f Beef and Mutton on stock feb23awtf

Dufur's Premium Cheese.
3,000 LBS., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL at R PITTOCK'S
d12 d1m

THE LADIES BUY THEIR BEAUTIFUL BASkets and Toys for the Children, at
N. E. corner of First and Washington streets.
feb6dtf W. B. NORMAN.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Oregon.

*Albany, Linn County,	Lebanon, Linn,
Astoria, Clatsop,	Locust Grove, Douglas,
Aurora, Marion,	Little Elk, Benton,
Applegate, Jackson,	Lewisville, Polk,
Amity, Yamhill,	Liberty, Benton,
Ashland Mills, Jackson,	
Auburn, Baker,	Milwaukie, Clackamas,
Annaville Marion,	Mitchell's Station, Umatilla,
	Muddy, Yamhill,
Belpassi, Marion,	Myrtle Creek, Douglas,
Bridgeport, Polk,	Marshall, Umatilla
Butteville, Marion,	Mountain House, Yamhill,
Buena Vista Polk,	McMinnville, Yamhill,
Baker City, Baker,	Monmouth, Polk,
Bethel, Polk,	Meadowville, Umatilla,
Brownsville, Linn,	Mollalla, Clackamas,
Bloomington, Linn,	
Butte Creek Clackamas,	North Yamhill Yamhill,
Boon, Clackamas,	Needy, Clackamas,
Bridge Creek Clackamas,	Nestockton, Tillamook,
Beaver, Clackamas,	Newellsville, Marion,
	Newton Benton,
*Corvallis, Benton,	Newport, Benton,
*Canyon City, Grant,	
Centerville, Washington,	Oakland Douglas,
Cottage Grove, Lane,	Oswego, Clackamas,
Canyonville, Douglas,	*Oregon City Clackamas,
Cuttingsville, Clackamas,	Orodell, Union county.
Cecils, Umatilla county,	
Clear Creek, Clackamas Co ,	Peoria, Linn,
Cayuse, Umatilla county),	Pleasant Hill, Lane,
Coast Fork, Lane,	Port Orford, Curry,
Cove, Union,	Phoenix, Jackson,
Chetcoe, Curry,	Pine Linn,
	*Portland, Multnomah,
*Dalles Wasco,	Pass Creek, Douglas,
Diamond Hill, Linn,	Philomath, Benton,
Damascus, Clackamas,	
*Dallas, Polk,	Randolph, Coos,
Dayton Yamhill,	*Roseburg, Douglas,
Deschutes, Wasco,	Rickreall, Polk,
	Rainier, Columbia,
Elkton, Douglas,	Rock Point, Jackson,
Empire City, Coos,	Rattlesnake, Lane,
Express Ranch, Baker,	
East Portland, Multnomah,	Salt Creek, Polk,
*Eugene City, Lane.	Scio, Linn,
Eagle Creek, Clackamas,	Scottsburg, Douglas,
Ellensburg, Curry,	Siuslaw, Lane,
Eola, Polk,	Sheridan, Yamhill,
	Starr's Point, Benton,
Forest Grove, Washington,	St. Louis, Marion
Franklin, Lane,	Sublimity, Marion,
	Salem, Marion,
Galesville, Douglas,	Scotts, Wasco,
Glad Tidings, Clackamas,	Sauvie's Island, Multnomah
Grant's Pass, Jackson,	Silverton Marion
Gardiner, Douglas,	Slate Creek, Josephine,
Grand Ronde, Polk,	Springville Multnomah,
	St. Helens, Columbia,
Hillsboro, Washington,	*Summerville, Union,*
Harrisburg, Linn,	St. Clair, Marion,
Hood River, Wasco,	Summit Benton,
	Springfield, Lane,
Independence, Polk,	
	Tillamook, Tillamook,
Jefferson, Marion,	Toledo, Benton.
Jacksonville, Jackson,	
Jordan Valley, Baker,	*Umatilla, Umatilla,
	Umpqua City, Douglas,
Kellogg's, Douglas,	Union, Union,
Kerby, Josephine,	
King's Valley, Benton,	Waconda, Marion,
	West Chehalem, Yamhill,
*LaGrande, Union,	Willow Springs, Jackson,
Lawn Arbor, Polk,	Waldo, Josephine,
Luckiamute, Polk,	Willamette Forks, Lane,
Leland, Josephine,	Wheatland, Yamhill
Long Tom, Lane,	Westport, Clatsop county,
Lincoln, Polk,	Wasco, Wasco.
*Lafayette, Yamhill,	
Lancaster, Lane,	Yaquina, Benton.

Washington Territory.

Arcada, Mason county,	Olequa, Cowlitz county,
	Oak Point, Cowlitz,
Boisfort, Lewis.	Oysterville, Pacific,
Blakely, King,	Oakland, Mason,
Beaver, Thurston county,	*Olympia, Thurston,
Bruceport, Chehalis,	
Black River, King,	Pekin, Clark,
	Port Discovery, Jefferson,
Cascades, Skamania,	Port Townsend, Jefferson,
Cathlamet, Wahkiakum,	Pen d'Oreille, Nez Perces,
Chehalis Point, Chehalis,	Port Ludlow, Jefferson,
Coal Bank, Thurston,	Port Madison, Kitsap,
Cowlitz, Lewis,	Port William, Kitsap,
Castle Rock, Cowlitz,	Port Angelos, Clalam Co,
Cedarville, Chehalis,	
Claquato, Lewis,	Seattle, King,
Coveland, Island,	Snohomish, Snohomish,
Coupville, Island,	Swinomish, Island,
	Seabeck, Kitsap,
Delta, Walla Walla,	Skokomish, Mason,
	Sherwood Mills, Mason,
Elma, Chehalis.	*Steilacoom, Pierce,,
Ebey's Landing, Island,	Saunders' Prairie, Thurston,
	Skookumchuck, Thurston,
Fort Colville, Stevens,	Spokane Bridge, Stevens Co
Fort Willopa, Pacific,	Slaughter, King county,
Fisher's Landing, Clarke,	
Fort Stevens, Thurston,	Teekalet, Kitsap,
Franklin, Pierce,	Tumwater, Thurston,
Freeport, Cowlitz county,	Tulalep, Island,
	Tukannon, Walla Walla,
Grand Mound, Thurston,	Touchet, Walla Walla,
Grand Prairie, Lewis,	
	Unionville, Whatcom,
Hunter, Chehalis,	Union Ridge, Clarke,
Hoquiam Chehalis,	Utsalady, Island,
	Unity, Pacific,
Kamilchie, Mason,	
Klama, Cowlitz,	*Vancouver, Clarke,
Lincoln, Clarke,	*Walla Walla, Walla Walla,
	Wynokee, Chehalis,
Miami Prairie, Thurston,	Wallula, Walla Walla,
Monticello, Cowlitz,	Whatcom, Whatcom,
Montesano, Chehalis,	White River, King,
Mukilteo, Snohomish,	
Martin's Bluff, Clark,	Yelm, Thurston.
New Dungeness, Clallam,	

Idaho Territory.

Atlanta City, Alturas Co,	Mount Idaho, Nez Perces Co.
	Middleton, Ada,
*Boise City, Boise county,	Malade City,
	Montgomery, Ada,
Centerville, Boise,	Martinsville, Idaho county,
Elk City, Nez Perces,	Oro, Owyhee,
Eagle Rock, Oneida,	
	Payetteville, Ada,
French Ranch, Nez Perces,	Placerville, Boise,
Florence City, Idaho,	Pierce City, Shoshone,
Fort Hall, Oneida,	Pioneerville, Boise,
	Pen d'Oreille, Nez Perces,
Horse Shoe Bend, Boise Co.,	
Hailey, Ada,	Slate Creek,
	*Silver City, Owyhee,
Idaho City, Boise,	Shepherdsville, Ada,
John Day's Creek, Idaho,	Union, Ada,
*Lewiston, Nez Perces.	Weiser Ranch, Ada,
Little Kamas,	White Bird, Oneida,
	Warnerville, Boise.

* Money Order Offices.
The Post Office at Portland, Oregon, is a depository for mail bags, locks and keys.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF ORegon for the county of Multnomah—Henry L. Pittock, Plaintiff, vs. James P O Lowndsale, Administrator, James P O Lowndsale, Guardian of Millard O Lowndsale, Millard O. Lowndsale, Ruth A. Lowndsale, John A. Blanchard her Guardian, Ida Squires, Wm. E. Cooper her Guardian, Emma S. Lamb and John R. Lamb her husband, Mary E. Cooper and Wm E Cooper her husband, James P. O. Lowndsale and Hannah and Hiram Smith, *Defendants.—Summons in equity to quiet title to* Block 215, City of Portland, Oregon.—To Ida Squires, one of the Defendants above named: Whereas the plaintiff above named has filed in the Court above named a complaint, of which you are hereby notified, and claims title to that parcel of land known as Block No. 215 in the City of Portland, Oregon, to which, it is said, you and other defendants set up some claim adverse to plaintiff, and prays that said adverse claim be determined and that you be excluded from any lien, interest or estate in said land, and whereas a summons was duly issued and you were required to answer said complaint in ten days if served in said county or within twenty days if served out of said county; and you were not served within said State, but it was shown that you were a non-resident of the State of Oregon, and an order of publication was made by said Court, to the end that you might be notified of the pendency of this suit: Now, therefore, in the name of the State of Oregon, you, the said Ida Squires, are hereby notified of the pendency of the above entitled suit and are required to appear in the Court above entitled at the City of Portland, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held on the second (2d) Monday of June, 1869, and answer said complaint, or in default thereof, the said complaint will be taken as confessed and the plaintiff will take judgment against you, and a decree *according to the prayer of said complaint* as above set out, as well as for general relief.
LOGAN, SHATTUCK & KILLIN,
Portland, Ogn , Feb 22, 1869 Plaintiff's Att'ys
feb23d1aw6wTu

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon In the matter of Robert Earl, voluntary bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert Earl, of the county *of Linn, State of Oregon, in said District*, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, A. D 1869, at 10 o'clock A M , *is assigned for the hearing of the same* before said Court, when and where creditors of said bankrupt may show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held March 20, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M , before W Lair Hill, Esq , Register in Bankruptcy for said District, at his office in the city of Portland, Oregon
R. WILCOX,
Clerk of the U. S. District Court for Oregon.
Mitchell, Dolph & Smith, Att'ys &c.
February 24, 1869 feb25d3wTh

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Multnomah, in the matter of the Guardianship of Jemima Watson, a minor, the undersigned Guardian will sell at public auction, at the Court House door, in the city of Portland, for cash in gold coin of the United States, on the 20th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest of said minor in and to the west half of Lot Five (5) in Block fifty one (51) corner of Taylor and Fourth streets, in the city of Portland, State of Oregon, with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging
Terms of sale—Cash down on day of sale
MARGARET WATSON, Guardian
feb18dtd A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r

SUMMONS.—IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE *State of Oregon* for the county of Multnomah, ss. J. McHenry, plaintiff, vs W. B Taylor, defendant.—To W. B. Taylor, defendant In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, *within ten days from the date of the service* of this summons upon you, if served within this county; or if served in any other county of this State, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; and if you fail so to answer, by the 14th day of June, A. D 1869 that being the first day of the next term of said Court for want thereof, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and eighty-six 51-100 dollars, and for his costs and disbursements. HILL & MULKEY,
Att'ys for Pl't'ff.
By order of Hon W. W. Upton, Judge of said Court.
m2law6t

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FOR 1869.

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All papers are discontinued at the end of the time for which they have been paid, the date of which is always printed with the name each week.
REMIT BY MAIL AT OUR RISK, *in presence of* Postmaster, or pay to the nearest authorized agent.
We ask our friends to aid us in extending the circulation of the OREGONIAN in every direction.
HENRY L. PITTOCK,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Portland, Oregon

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TO THE UNFORTUNATE.
NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES
Dr Gibbon's Dispensary,



616 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, *San Francisco* Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Skin Diseases (of years standing) and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated

Horrible Diseases.
How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering out a miserable existence from the effects of secret indulgences, or from virus absorbed into the system Look at their pallid, sunken and disfigured faces and their broken-down constitutions, disqualifying them for the happiness of [illegible], or the enjoyment of life. In this horrid situation thousands suffer until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardians, friends, attend to those who are suffering with any of these horrible life-destroying maladies so that they are cured for and cured before it be too late, send them immediately to Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has made private disease his especial study for years, and who is certain to cure the most inveterate cases without mercury or any injurious drugs. It is important to those who are afflicted, or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be careful of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing that they will cure all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places Be therefore careful and make strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of these charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.
Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self abuse, solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practised by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing, *with unerring certainty*, the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequent insanity. If relief is not obtained, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never failed effecting a quick and radical cure. Dr. G. will give Five Hundred Dollars to any person who will prove satisfactorily to him that he was cured of his complaint by any of the San Francisco quacks.

MARRIED MEN,
Or those who contemplate marriage, who are [illegible] under any of these fearful maladies, should not forget the sacred responsibility resting upon them nor delay to obtain immediate relief.
DOCTOR GIBBON is responsible, and will give to each patient a written instrument, binding him [illegible] effect a radical and permanent cure, or make no charge.

CURED AT HOME.
Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME *by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symp*toms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from curiosity, to any part of the country, with full directions for use, for Ten Dollars, sent in a registered letter or through Wells, Fargo & Co

Caution to the Unfortunate.
Beware of the San Francisco quacks and [illegible] who with bogus sworn-to certificates, dupe the [illegible]. Some of the self-styled doctors, whose names are to be found in the daily and weekly newspapers of San Francisco and other places, are tradesmen, and [illegible] lazy to work at their trades Some are [illegible] makers, newspaper carriers, intelligence office [illegible], etc. Look over the San Francisco Directory, and you will not find their Medical Institutes in it, but you will find their former occupations in it. Look at the Directory for 1862 and 1863. The only way to avoid [illegible] tion is to make enquiry—it will cost you [illegible], and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians, in eight cases out of ten, are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them until you know who and what they are Dr Gibbon does not deceive people by exhibiting bogus titles, certificates, pretended [illegible] letters, etc. Dr Gibbon will satisfy persons who may call at his office of his ability to treat diseases that he proposes to cure
Address DR. J. F GIBBON, 616 Kearney street, corner Commercial, San Francisco Post Office Box 952.
REMEMBER TO PUT BOX 952 ON THE [illegible]
Consultations FREE.
Correspondents will please inform DR. G that they read his advertisement in the *Daily Oregonian*
ly6d4ptf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—*In the District Court of* the United States for the District of Oregon. In the matter of James B Harlow, bankrupt (in bankruptcy) Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James B. Harlow, of Multnomah, State of Oregon in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, A D 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same before said Court, when and where creditors of said Bankrupt may attend and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third [illegible] of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held on the same day at the same hour before W Lair Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, at his office in the city of Portland, Oregon
March 2d, 1869 R WILCOX,
m3d1aw3w Clerk U S District Court of Oregon.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the district of Oregon, against the estate of R G Randall and John Sunderland of Multnomah county, in said District, who has been adjudged bankrupts, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey, Portland, Oregon, before W Lair Hill Esq., Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D 1869 at 10 o'clock A. M.
March 2d, 1869 AL ZIEBER,
m3d1aw2t U. S Marshal as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 8TH day of March, A. D 1869 a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, against the estate of G A Davis, of Ashland, county of Jackson, in said District adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey, Portland, District, before W Lair Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, on the 17th day of April A D 1869, at 10 o'clock A M AL ZIEBER.
March 8, 1869 U S Marshal for said District.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 8TH day of March 1869 a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon against the estate of L. G. [illegible] of Lafayette [illegible] Yamhill, in said [illegible] adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, to his use, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, said debts are forbidden by law and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey in Portland, in said District, before W Lair Hill, Esq, Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 17th day of April A. D. 1869 at [illegible] o'clock A. M
March [illegible] 1869 AL ZIEBER.
m[illegible] U S Marshal for said District.

DISTRICT OF [illegible] AT THE CITY OF Portland, the 2[illegible]th day of February A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of S Beary of the city of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
m2d1aw3wTu JOSEPH LACHMAN Assignee.

THE BEST TOBACCO YOU EVER SAW, AND [illegible] at
N. E. corner of First and Washington street.
feb6dtf W. B NORMAN.

BLACKSMITH'S AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS, for sale by E W CORBETT & CO.

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1869.

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates . . . . 77¼@77¾
New York Gold Quotations 131¼

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Yesterday was a great day among the Irish American citizens of this city. The day was ushered in by a sort of "grand round" serenade of prominent Irishmen, by the Mechanic's Brass Band, who began their musical pilgrimage at 12 o'clock and continued it till nearly dawn. At eight o'clock the several Hibernian organizations met at their respective halls, and at about half past ten they joined in procession and marched to Morrison street wharf to meet the Hibernian delegation from Vancouver, who came over accompanied by the post band. Having received these into their procession, they marched to the Catholic Church, corner of Third and Stark streets, where appropriate religious services were celebrated. These being concluded, the [illegible] was re-formed and marched to Oro Fino Hall, where Capt. S. J. McCormick delivered an appropriate and [illegible] oration, richly embellished with Irish [illegible], poetry and history. The hall contained an immense audience, while hundreds of people, unable to obtain entrance, stood on the outside or betook themselves to such other [illegible] and amusements as presented themselves, till the oration should be ended. The oration concluded, the procession was again formed, and led by the bands through the principal streets, to the What Cheer House, where the members of the various organizations and their [illegible] partook of a bountiful lunch, after which the [illegible] and military companies were escorted to their respective halls and [illegible]. This concluded the day's doings, but the celebration was continued last evening by a grand military and civic ball, at the Washington Guard's Armory, under the management of the Portland Hibernian Benevolent Society. The ball was largely attended and was a fitting finale to the day's festivities. By invitation, the Washington Guard turned out and joined in the procession, and we observed that many of its members participated in the ball of last evening. The celebration throughout, was a very creditable demonstration.

U. S. [illegible] COURT—DEADY, JUDGE.—Proceedings of Wednesday, 17th:

U S vs E Fox & Bros; action to recover penalties; two cases; set for trial on the 3d of May next.

[illegible] of the same nature set for trial as follows:

U S vs E Brown; on the 18th inst.
U S vs Lucas & Grant; 19th inst.
U S vs Bloom & Wise; 20th inst.
U S vs Jacobs & Bros; 22d inst.
U S vs J Gradwohl; 23d inst.
U S vs [illegible] & Lauer; 24th inst.
U S vs [illegible]; 25th inst.
U S vs [illegible] Bros; 26th inst.
U S vs Sternberg & Co; 27th inst.
U S vs [illegible]; 29th inst.
U S vs [illegible]berg & Co; 30th inst.
U S vs [illegible]; 31st inst.

U S vs George Summers; indictment for doing business as retail liquor dealer without license; jury trial; W Lair Hill for defendant.

U S vs [illegible]; indictment for selling liquor to an Indian; jury trial; verdict not guilty, and discharged. O. Humason for defendant.

[illegible].—The following items of general interest are [illegible] from the Unionist of yesterday: "Last [illegible], State Treasurer Cooke opened the bids for the [illegible] of State Bounty and Relief Bonds. The bids for the redemption of Relief Bonds ranged from 93 to 99 cents on the dollar. There are bonds redeemed at 93 cents to the amount of $3,629 25; at 93¾ cents to the [illegible] $5,042 25, [illegible] $1,428 50 to be applied on [illegible] 99½ cents. Of the Bounty Bonds there were [illegible] bonds [illegible] at 92½ cents; $550 at 92¾ cts; [illegible] at 97½ cents; $400 at 96 cents; $2,250 at 98 cts.; [illegible] at 98½ cents, and $1,050 at 94 cents. There were [illegible] bids [illegible] to take the whole amount of money advertised. The issue in the suit of the Oregon Central [illegible] Co., vs. the Oregon Central Railroad Co., were [illegible] at this term and the case is [illegible] to a [illegible] to [illegible]. The case will probably be heard in June, when the [illegible] of the right to use the name will be [illegible]. The [illegible] in the case of the State vs. Applin, indicted for selling unwholesome food, was [illegible] out of court. The State had leave to resubmit [illegible] jury."

[illegible].—A party of three—[illegible], Geo. [illegible], A. Crawford, and "Ye [illegible]"—left [illegible] at about half past one P. M., and went [illegible] to the White House and back, [illegible] two hours, and [illegible] back [illegible]. The "right smart sprinkle" of rain [illegible] on the way out, [illegible] their progress [illegible], by [illegible] the road heavy; [illegible] time would not have [illegible] two [illegible] and back. All [illegible] and [illegible] the very [illegible] that [illegible] of that length they [illegible] drawn by a stout horse, [illegible] the trip will concur.

[illegible].—The evening [illegible] says: [illegible] a terrible fire broke out over in Ligard's valley, [illegible] the line of the West [illegible] Railroad. It rapidly [illegible] over a large section of [illegible], [illegible] everything before it. At one time it was about to destroy all the [illegible] and [illegible] on the farm of the Rev. Mr. [illegible], and [illegible] have made a waste of the [illegible], [illegible] not Mr. Hart, the Railroad Superintendent [illegible] out the whole force to make "[illegible]" to save the Railroad [illegible], and [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] the destroying element, so that by evening every[illegible] was made safe."

PORTLAND [illegible].—The following new books have just [illegible] the Portland [illegible]: Phoenix; or [illegible] and Burlesques by Phoenix; As by Fire, Mis [illegible]; The [illegible], a story of the French War of 1812, [illegible], by the author of [illegible]; Thos. P. [illegible], the Quaker Missionary and Temperance Pioneer, by Wm. Tallack; An Introduction to the Study of English Literature, by Day; [illegible], and other [illegible], by John James Piatt; [illegible], a song of a [illegible] World, by Larry Best; [illegible] of Peoples and Places in the West, by [illegible]ridge; Stories of School Life, by Hope.

[illegible].—The steamship Continental sailed from this [illegible] last evening at 6 o'clock. The following is her list of [illegible]:

D Young, J McHenry, C H Marvin, T McCready, D [illegible], W O [illegible], P. A Preston, W A Ball, Miss [illegible] Sullivan, F Sickel, J [illegible]field, G P Pratt, C Bingham, F C [illegible], C Brown, G Wilkinson, R Hudman, [illegible], H Heath and wife, J S Rosenbaum, Max [illegible], [illegible] and wife, L C Richardson, L P [illegible], [illegible], J Graham, W F & Co's Messenger, and 9 in the steerage.

[illegible] THEATER.—The [illegible] drama of "The [illegible], or the Hunters of the Mississippi," was played at Oro Fino Theater last evening to a first rate [illegible]. It is a play in which incident, change, fun, [illegible] and pathetic events follow each other [illegible] rapidly, that it carries the audience as if by storm, and [illegible] tears and laughter are brought out almost in [illegible] breath, and spontaneous as the flow of water. [illegible] the play and cast the best presented to the people of this city in many months, and the audience evi[illegible]. It will be [illegible] again this evening. No theater-goer should fail to see it.

WORK [illegible].—The rain which commenced [illegible] compelled a cessation of the work upon several [illegible] now in course of construction in this city. [illegible] of these buildings were rapidly approaching completion, and a few more days of dry weather would have [illegible]. However, the contractors may [illegible] that they have such an excellent start at so early a day in the season. The growth of our city [illegible] the coming summer is [illegible], in all probability, [illegible] be much more than at any time heretofore in [illegible]. Everything augurs well for the vigorous [illegible] of Portland.

LINE BROKEN DOWN.—On Tuesday the telegraph line [illegible] the river just below the White House was broken down on the west side by the high wind. The [illegible] here went up to repair it, and just as they were [illegible] it up, the steamer Senator came along on her way from Oregon City to Portland, and ran against the line, breaking it loose from its fastenings on the east side, and [illegible] also the [illegible] on the steamer. The [illegible], however, of the operators finally replaced the line to its lofty fastenings on both sides and opened [illegible] with the outside world.

LAW SUIT.—An action brought by Mr. McCully against [illegible] county, to recover five thousand dollars damages [illegible] by the son of the plaintiff falling through the [illegible] at East Portland, was set for trial at Oregon City [illegible], the case having been taken on a change of venue from this county to Clackamas. The attorneys on both sides and a number of witnesses went up yesterday to attend the trial.

REMOVED.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Jacob Mayer who has just removed his immense and [illegible] stock of staple and fancy dry goods into the store lately occupied by Harker & Co, No. 43 Front [illegible]. Mr. Mayer has a stock of goods which challenges comparison with any and all others in the city. Give him a call.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Owing to the severe exercise which the members of the Common Council had last week in a [illegible] effort to elect a Street Commissioner, they mostly failed to come to time last night, only two or three being present—not enough to transact any business and so they adjourned till next meeting night.

SICKNESS.—We learn from parties from the Willamette valley, that considerable sickness prevails through the country. Among other diseases, there are many cases of typhoid fever, some of which have been of a very malignant type. It is believed by many, that a change in the weather, which, by the way, has already taken place, will conduce to the health of the people.

REFRESHING.—The webfeet of this latitude were blest with a refreshing shower of rain yesterday afternoon. It was enough to lay the dust, but scarcely sufficient to raise the river. We hope the clerk of the weather will favor us with a more bounteous supply of the liquid element at an early day.

RISING.—It is reported that the Columbia river has raised considerable at the Dalles, and that the O S N Company will dispatch a boat for Umatilla this morning. It will be a matter of congratulation to the people of the upper country to again enjoy the advantages of river navigation.

MANIFEST OF THE "ALASKA."—The schooner Alaska from Honolulu brought to McCraken, Merrill & Co., 341 kegs sugar, 202 bbls syrup, and 100 sks coffee; Capt J West, 100 tons salt; Allen & Lewis, 150 packages of sugar.

AT OLYMPIA.—A telegram of last evening announces the arrival of the Gussie Telfair, at Olympia, at half past five o'clock P. M. yesterday.

MULE TRAIN.—We noticed a large train of fine mules [illegible] through the city yesterday, but were not informed as to their destination.

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.—Quick sales and small profits. "By this sign we shall conquer" all opposition at THE OREGON DISPENSARY. The same inscription might be properly affixed to another sign which is the symbol of hundreds of successful battles with the BODILY AILMENTS of our citizens at less costs than formerly. All purchase Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, etc., etc., at the CHEAPEST and BEST Drug Store in Portland, and receive Medical and Surgical attention gratuitously.
LORYEA & KALLENBERG,
DR. J. A. CHAPMAN, 73 First street
Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—The constant buzz of activity at KOHN & FISHEL's yesterday was occasioned by the receipt and opening of a very large and complete stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods—Spring Styles purchased and sent up from San Francisco, by Mr. Fishel, who is acknowledged to be one of the best judges of that line of goods doing business in this city. Call and see the Spring Styles.

Attention, Protection Engine Co., No. 4.
Drill this evening at 7½.
By order of the Foreman.
Portland, March 18, 1869.

DR. J. H. HATCH,
(Late Mark & Hatch,)
DENTIST.
The patronage of those desiring FIRST-CLASS OPERATIONS respectfully solicited.
Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.
NITROUS OXIDE administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.
OFFICE—Corner of Washington and Front Sts. Entrance on Washington, Portland, Oregon.
n19dawtf

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
Office, No. 64 Front Street,
Adjoining the Telegraph Office. Portland, Oregon.
Special Collector of Claims.
Bonds, Promissory Notes, Book Accounts, and all other Claims, will be made a Specialty, and promptly Collected. j13dawtf

NIGHT SCHOOL.—Mr. Fitzgerald has opened a Night School in the schoolhouse (up stairs) near the Catholic Church. For Terms See the Teacher.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Prof. Cardinell's classes are held every week-day evening, and on Saturday afternoon for children. Hall in Poppleton's Building, First street.

TEETH EXTRACTED
By Dr. Richardson's Apparatus, Lately Improved by Dr. Koehler, with Ether Spray.
WILLIAM KOEHLER,
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Southwest corner Front and Yamhill streets, opposite E. J. Northrup & Co.'s Hardware Store.
I am now making, amongst other numerous styles of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, the improved Vulcanite Plates of Dr. G. W. Cool's Patent, patented Dec. 3d, 1867, the improvement of which consists in lining the entire concave surface with fine gold; it not only makes the plate double as strong but cleanlier than the common Vulcanite Plate. It also can by it be made considerably thinner and lighter, whereas the price is but little above that for common Plates. Call and see [illegible].
N. B.—Dentists wishing to secure the office right for Dr. G. W. Cool's Improved Vulcanite Plates, can have it made out to them by applying to the office.
N. B.—To [illegible] I would say, that a continually increasing Dental Practice for the last five years in this city, will be a sufficient guarantee for them to receive a First-Class and Finished Piece of Work. Numerous testimonials to the same can be given at the office.
Dental Consultations Free of Charge to all.
mar15d1m

PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL!
A Family Remedy, recommended by its merits. Every Bottle its own testimonial! Use it externally for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Stiff and Swollen Joints, Pleurisy, Sore Throat, Diptheria, Head-ache and Tooth-ache. Take it internally for Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, and all Bowel Complaints. PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL does not claim to cure "all the ills to which flesh is heir," but it does claim superiority, inasmuch as it is better adapted to more prevalent ailments than any remedy in use. Circulars with full directions around each bottle. Price 50 cts. and $1 00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

PRATT'S NEW LIFE!
Cures Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, purifies the Blood, eradicates all Scrofulous and Cutaneous Eruptions, such as Boils, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ring Worm, Pimples, heals Old Sores, strengthens the Stomach, invigorates the Liver, and regulates the Bowels. An infallible remedy for Piles, and Dyspepsia. Price $1 00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. d18d3m

DR. W. B. CARDWELL,
GRADUATE OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PUPIL OF PROFESSOR MOTT.
Last two years engaged in Hospital and Dispensary Practice in New York City.
OFFICE—No. 89 First St., adjoining Buchtel's Gallery, Portland, Oregon. ad28d3ptf

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.
Portland, February 13, 1868. dtf

Nonpareil Lodge No. 86, I. O. G. T.—Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. Hall in Poppleton's building, First Street, between Yamhill and Taylor. Members in good standing are invited to attend.
y7dtf By order of the W. C. T.

Multnomah Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street.
By order of M. E. H. P.

L. M. PARRISH, Notary Public. J. L. ATKINSON.
PARRISH & ATKINSON,
REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 110 Front Street, Portland.
HAVE THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED AND other Property
FOR SALE.
TWO FARMS of 320 acres each, 11 miles south-west of Portland, on the Tualatin river.
160 acre Farm, well improved, two miles north of Dayton; 30 acres sowed in wheat.
70 acres of Land, well improved, house, barn and young orchard, 12 good Milch Cows, Horse, Wagon and 4 tons of hay.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Patton House and Lot 2 in Block 8 on Front street, between Salmon and Main streets.
TITLES all perfected in Caruthers' Addition:—
8 LOTS in Block C.
ALL of Block J.
LOTS in Blocks 4 and 9.
COUCH'S ADDITION.—Lots in Blocks 50, 95, 96, 103 and 104.
LOT 6 in Block 164.
EAST PORTLAND—Seven lots in Block 201.
Block P, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Clay and Market.
Lot 2, Block 140, on Third street, between Hall and College.
Lot 5, Block 131, good home, corner Seventh and Salmon.
Lot 4 Block 227, corner Park and Mill.
Lots 7 and 8 on Corner of Clay and Second streets.
Lot 4 on Corner of Harrison and Front streets.
Lot 3 on Front, bet. Columbia and Clay streets.
Lot 6 on First, bet. Columbia and Clay streets.
Lot 6 on First, bet. Harrison and Hall streets.
N½ Lot 2 on Front, bet. Salmon and Main streets.
FARM OF 312 ACRES, 9 miles west of Portland—$2,000.
FOR SALE. House and Lots 4 and west ½ of 3 in Block 181. Price, $4500.
NOW IS YOUR TIME. For sale—Lot 1 and the west ½ of Lot 2, in Block 168, with two Houses. All street improvements finished.
House and Block 194.
Lot 8 in Block 114.
Lot 7 in Block 143, with two Dwelling Houses.
Two Houses and Lot 3 in Block 164.
LOTS 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Block 258.
HOUSE AND LOTS 5 and 6 in Block 120 East Portland.
HOUSE AND LOTS 7 and 8 in Block 268.
ONE BLOCK (on the river bank) in East Portland.
A FARM OF 207 ACRES, 100 of it cleared and fenced, 22 acres of orchard, 40 acres in cultivation, plenty of good water, 6 miles of Portland.
TO LEASE.
FOR A TERM OF YEARS, Lots 2, 3, 6 and 7 in Block 69, Couch's addition.
PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE will do well to give them a call as they take pleasure in showing property to those who may wish to buy.
Apply to
PARRISH & ATKINSON,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
110 Front Street, Portland.

POWDER AND SHOT, for sale by
j6 H. W. CORBETT & CO.

BLACKSMITH'S AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS, for sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S NOTICE.
THE STEAMERS
SENATOR AND ALERT
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S DOCK, PORTLAND, DAILY, FOR OREGON CITY, at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.
Connecting with the Company's Boats at Oregon City.
EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
FOR SALEM, ALBANY AND CORVALLIS,
and on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY
For Dayton,
Lafayette, McMinnville, Harrisburg, and Eugene City.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT REDUCED RATES.
Salem, Dec. 1, 1868. A. A. McCULLY,
dtf Pres't P. T. Co.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE!
BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL LEAVE PORTland as follows:
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—BOATS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK in readiness when business offers.
J. C. AINSWORTH,
feb4dtf Pres't O. S. N. Co.

For Monticello.
THE STEAMER
"CARRIE,"
J. C. KINGSLEY . . . . Master,
Will make regular tri-weekly trips to Monticello, leaving Willamette Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, foot of Washington street, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, at 6 A. M.
RETURNING—Will leave Monticello, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 7 A. M.
For Freight or Passage, apply
feb9d1m ON BOARD.

OREGON IRON WORKS!
South Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
HAVE FACILITIES FOR TURNING OUT FIRST class work equal to any establishment on the coast.
Engines & Boilers, Flouring & Saw Mills, Quartz Mills,
and all kinds of castings and machinery made to order.
H. BLOOMFIELD, Superintendent. JOHN B. PRICE, President.
Portland, Feb. 10, 1869. dtf

GEO. T. CASEBOLT & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Hard Wood Lumber,
ALL KINDS OF
CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIALS,
COACH TRIMMINGS & COACH HARDWARE,
24 & 26 Beale St., near intersection Pine & Market,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW ADditions to our Stock, carefully selected in the Eastern Markets, which we offer at the LOWEST CASH RATES. my14d1ply

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,
Nos. 126, 128, and 130, Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Reduced Rates!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THIS well-known House, solicit increased patronage from the traveling public.
The House has lately been refitted and they are now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons.
The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietors. Rooms well furnished and well ventilated.
A large fire-proof safe for the deposit of valuables.
Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge.
BOARD, per week $5 00
BOARD and LODGING, per week . . . . $6 to 8 00
Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.
feb1dtf LYONS, LEONARD & CO.

Cosmopolitan Hotel.
(Formerly Arrigoni's)
PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounce that having purchased this widely known and well kept hotel, they are now prepared to offer superior accommodations to the traveling public at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
This Hotel is located nearest the steamboat landings.
The Hotel coach will be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the house free of charge.
W. R. SEWALL, GEO. B. COOK.
s7dtf Proprietors.

NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL!
Nos. 118, 120 and 122 Front Street
PORTLAND, OREGON.
R. CARNEY . . . . Proprietor.
THE LARGEST, BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT Hotel in Portland. Located in the center of business and near all the Steamboat Landings.
AT REDUCED RATES! Board and Lodging per day from $1 50, to $2 according to the room occupied.
Rooms newly furnished and well ventilated. Superior accommodations for families.
The COLUMBIAN COACH will be in attendance at all the landings to convey passengers and baggage to and from this Hotel Free of Charge. jy15dtf

WESTERN HOTEL.
PORTLAND, OREGON,
DORCY & HOLMES,
PROPRIETORS.
THIS HOTEL is located near the Steamship Landing.
The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings to to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE. n1dtf

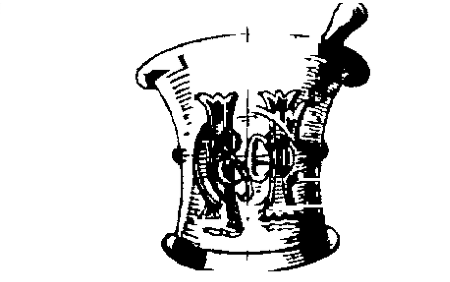
EMPIRE HOTEL,
Dalles City.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the traveling public, that the alterations on his Hotel are now completed, and he flatters himself that he can offer superior inducements to those who favor him with their patronage, as it is his intention to keep a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Nothing will be left undone to make his guests comfortable. Hotel Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Hotel free. Large Fire-Proof Safe in the office for safe keeping of valuables. Hotel open all night, in charge of a careful watchman. THOS. SMITH,
jy31dtf Proprietor Empire Hotel, Dalles, Oregon.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!
(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE,)
Corner Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
L. P. W. QUIMBY,
HAVING taken the above House, wishes to announce to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable.
FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE.
Portland, Feb. 2, 1867. dtf

SAN FRANCISCO RESTAURANT,
COR. VINE AND FRONT STS.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
CHARLES BLUM
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBlic that he has opened a NEW RESTAURANT.
The best in the market is always on hand. Board per week $5 00. m4dtf

Newspaper Ink.
2,000 LBS NEWS INK IN 50 LB KEGS. For sale by
HENRY L. PITTOCK,
No. 5 Washington street, Portland.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS CIGAR AND VARIETY Store in Portland.
N. E. corner of First and Washington streets.
feb6dtf W. B. NORMAN.



CHAS. HODGE . . . . . CHAS. E. CALEF . . . . . GEO. W. SNELL.
HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS AND WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PAINTERS' MATERIALS
And Druggists' Sundries,
97 Front Street,
Portland, Oregon.
feb25d3ptf

W. WEATHERFORD. J. W. WEATHERFORD.
WEATHERFORD & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS,
Glass, Brushes, Varnishes,
PERFUMERY, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, EXTRACTS, ACIDS, HERBS, ALL OF THE
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PAINTERS' MATERIALS,
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at reduced rates!
Dealers and consumers are invited to give us a call.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
WEATHERFORD & CO.,
feb6 **139 Front Street.** dtf

A PERFECT FITTING SHIRT
IS A LUXURY!!
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
Of any desirable style, and
WARRANTED TO FIT!!
MEASURES TAKEN BY
W. H. [illegible], Merchant Tailor,
feb25d1m Under Cosmopolitan Hotel, Portland.

ARRIVED,
Per BARK CSMYN,
DIRECT FROM NEW-YORK,
A Fine Assortment of
PIANOS.
FOR SALE BY
H. SINSHEIMER,
Corner Salmon and Front Streets.
m3dtf3p

MUSIC LESSONS.
PROF. JAMES GANS,
HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THIS City has opened Music Rooms at the
Corner of Third and Salmon Sts.,
Where he will give lessons on Piano, or in Vocal Music to all who desire a thorough education therein.
m12d3ptf

N. SOLOMON,
117 First Street, corner Morrison, opposite R. Pittock,
WILL PAY CASH
For all kinds of
FURS, HIDES,
DEER AND BUCKSKINS.
m9dtf

OSCAR KILBORN,
AUCTIONEER.
WILL ATTEND TO THE SELLING OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE &c., AT AUCTION.
OFFICE.—No. 2 Holmes' Building.
feb16dtf

For Sale.
AT A LOW FIGURE—
ONE SOLAR CAMERA;
ONE VIEW TUBE, (Orthoscopic, with Patent Diaphragm)—Views 14x17 inch;
ONE 1-3 PORTRAIT TUBE;
TWO 1-9 PORTRAIT TUBES, and BOX;
[All Warranted.]
feb4tf AT BUTCHEL'S GALLERY.

GUSTAVE BONNARD,
WATCH-MAKING AND REPAIRING SHOP,
No. 12 Alder St., Portland, Oregon.
PRICES:
For Cleaning and Repairing Watches $1 50
For Repairing Clocks 1 00
ALL WORK GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
Having had twenty-five years experience in LONDON and PARIS, he feels confident of pleasing the public.
oct7dtf

CHAS. HOPKINS,
(Successor to G. W. VAUGHN,)
DEALER IN
Hardware & Cutlery,
IRON AND STEEL,
Blacksmiths' Miners' and Mechanics' TOOLS, PLOWS,
REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS,
AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
No. 116 Corner Front and Morrison Sts.,
feb4 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

Book Bindery,
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE W. VOLLUM,
112 Front street . . . . . . Portland, Oregon,
Over Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Store.
HAS FACILITIES FOR EXECUTING EVERY variety of work in his line in a manner unequalled by any other establishment in Oregon, at prices that cannot fail to suit his patrons. Magazines, Newspapers and Music bound in any style, at prices that cannot fail to suit his patrons. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. j5d1m

DOCTOR JIM,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, late of Walla Walla W. T., begs leave to announce to the citizens of Portland and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself on the North side of Washington street, second door from First, where he will attend to diseases of all kinds, and warrants a permanent cure for all Diseases on the outside of a body, or no charge. d29dtf

SALES OF THE FLORENCE ON this Coast, in 1867, exceeded by $16,000 those of any other Sewing Machine, as shown by the Sworn Statements of the Agents at the Internal Revenue Office d17daw3m

BOOK PAPER.
JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of 40 and 44 lb Book Papers. For sale low, by
HENRY L. PITTOCK,
No. 5 Washington street.

BOOTS AND SHOES, for sale by
j6 H. W. CORBETT & CO.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
A CHOICE SELECTION OF GOODS
For HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
Can now be found at the Jewelry Establishment of
L. C. HENRICHSEN,
105 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.
JUST RECEIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
A FINE STOCK OF DIAMONDS!
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
GOLD GUARD VEST CHAINS, LATEST STYLES OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH JEWELRY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
SILVER WARE
mostly the Gorham Manufacturing Company's.
AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CLOCKS, IN MARBLE AND BRONZE
AGENT FOR
BOHM'S PATENT BUCKLE;
AUGUSTE SALTZMAN'S, and
E. HOWARD & CO.'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.
The above stock will be sold at very low figures. Call and examine, and you will be sure to buy.
d5 dtf

HAWLEY, DODD & CO.,
(Successors to Jacob Underhill & Co. and E. A. Hawley & Co.,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON and STEEL,
HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
AND
FARM MACHINERY.
We would call the attention of the Trade, and of the Farmers, to our stock, which is full and complete and offered extremely low.
j6tf HAWLEY, DODD & CO.

HURGREN & SHINDLER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN



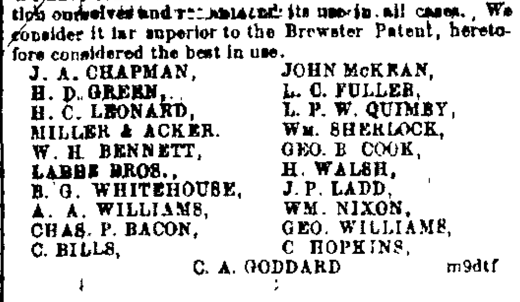
FURNITURE.
Have now in store New Styles and Superior Quality of
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES;
SUPERIOR
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT AS REGARDS Prices, Quality of Goods and extent of Variety, none need look farther to satisfy their wants in our line. The public are respectfully invited to examine our stock—Corner Salmon and First, Portland. m8d1m3p

HOAGLAND'S
NEW PATENT SHAFT COUPLING!
W. E. COOPER
HAS PURCHASED THE RIGHT FOR THIS County of the above Patent, and will hereafter use it in the construction of all the Vehicles manufactured at his extensive
Carriage Factory,
Corner of Second and Morrison Streets.
He respectfully refers to the following
CARD.
Having examined the New Patent Shaft Coupling, invented by H. R. Hoagland, we feel pleasure in informing the public that in our opinion it is the safest and best method of connecting shafts or tongues to all vehicles that has ever been used.
It fastens without bolt or screw, and is therefore, easily and speedily separated. It rests on Gutta Percha so as to be entirely free from the rattling sound which so often disturbs restless horses. It is easily changed so that the shafts or tongue may be detached in an instant, and is convenient, safe and secure.
It is easy to change to this style of coupling any buggy or other vehicle now in use, and with small expense. We have come to the conclusion to use this new invention ourselves and recommend its use in all cases. We consider it far superior to the Brewster Patent, heretofore considered the best in use.

J. A. CHAPMAN,	JOHN McKEAN,
H. D. GREEN,	L. C. FULLER,
H. C. LEONARD,	L. P. W. QUIMBY,
MILLER & ACKER,	WM. SHERLOCK,
W. H. BENNETT,	GEO. B. COOK,
LABBE BROS.,	H. WALSH,
B. G. WHITEHOUSE,	J. P. LADD,
A. A. WILLIAMS,	WM. NIXON,
CHAS. P. BACON,	GEO. WILLIAMS,
C. BILLS,	C. HOPKINS,

C. A. GODDARD m9dtf

JUST RECEIVED,
—AT—
SHANAHAN & HILLMAN'S
MUSIC AND ART GALLERY,
A Splendid Assortment of



PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS,
AND MUSICAL GOODS!
Also, a large and fine selection of
Pictures, Picture Frames & Mouldings,
which we offer for sale at Greatly Reduced Prices.
P. S.—Pictures Framed to Order at Cost!
Pianos and all Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
mar6dtf

THE SALEM FLOUR MILLS!
ARE RUNNING AND IN
Complete Operation!
THE PROPRIETORS HAVING SECURED THE services of a head miller from the well known "Pearl & Saxony" mills, of St. Louis, Mo., which stand so high in the New York market, they think they are prepared to manufacture as good an article of Flour as any mills on the Pacific coast.
Family, Bakers' Extra, Superfine,
and Graham Flour, constantly on hand. Also Middlings, Shorts, Bran and Chopped Feed.
feb16d3m R. C. KINNEY, Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE IN'S. COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
Incorporated 1842.
Assets . . $30,000,000 Cash.
THIS OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED COMPANY will issue Policies payable in COIN or CURRENCY on and after Feb. 1st, 1869.
HEATH & WEST,
feb2dtf **Agents for Oregon.**

PORTLAND LIBRARY LECTURES.
A COURSE OF LECTURES WILL be delivered in the
PHILHARMONIC HALL,
for the benefit of the funds of "THE PORTLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION," as follows:
DR. J. H. BILL, U. S. A., on Tuesday, March 23.
Subject—"Physical Differences between Man and the Lower Animals."
TICKETS FOR THE COURSE, and for SINGLE LECTURES, to be had at all the principal places in town. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectures will commence at 7½ o'clock. j11tf

R. G. SNEATH,
Wholesale Grocer,
82 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Goods by the Package
FOR CASH AT
San Francisco Prices and Freight.
Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired.
Portland, May 1 1867. 26dawtf

G. VENARD,
CHARTRES COFFEE!
Manufactory Established in June, 1851.
STEAM POWER, NOS 625 AND 627 FRONT ST.
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND GROUND AND ROASTED COFFEE, GREEN COFFEE of the best qualities. CREAM OF TARTAR and SPICES of all sorts.
The undersigned, who has always enjoyed public confidence for the excellent quality of his Coffee, neglects nothing to justify the good name acquired by his productions, the sale of which daily increases. The acknowledged superiority of his merchandise, which commands here, and in the markets of the interior, a relatively higher price, excites the cupidity of some manufacturers, and every day he sees increasing the number of those who, by counterfeit or imitation of his mark, seek to deceive the public, palming upon them their inferior productions for the genuine G. VENARD CHARTRES COFFEE. This fraud can deceive nobody after a trial, but only adds to the favorable opinion of the consumers, the very flattering though unwilling testimony of the counterfeiters. Nevertheless, buyers should be forewarned, and placed on their guard against this practice.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Each package bears the signature of G. VENARD.
R. G. SNEATH,
Wholesale Grocer,
82 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,
Has been appointed Agent for the Sale of VENARD'S COFFEE AND SPICES. my1d3ptf

G. C. RIDER,
COR. FIRST AND SALMON STS.,
Opposite Hurgren & Shindler's,
Portland, Oregon.
Manufacturer of
Spring, Hair, Feather, Wool, Moss, AND PULU BEDS!
AND DEALER IN
BLANKETS, BED-SPREADS, COUNTERPANES, COMFORTERS, SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, AND ALL KINDS OF BEDDING MATERIALS.
Oregon-made Furniture constantly kept on hand.
Furniture Repaired, Cleaned and Varnished.
dec 8 tf

NEW JEWELRY!
JOHN B. MILLER
No. 101 Front Street, Cor. Alder,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW INVOICE OF
Watches,
Jewelry,
[illegible]ware,
Clocks, of all kinds.
A New and Latest Style of PATENT BELT BUCKLE.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED in the best workmanlike manner.
J. B. MILLER,
n25tf 101 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

H. W. CORBETT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HARDWARE,
58 Front St., Corner of [illegible]
[illegible]

EVERYBODY WANTS WHAT?
PRINTING
DONE BY
CARTER & HIMES,
Cor. Front and Stark Sts.,
PORTLAND, O.
ENTRANCE on Stark street. j7dtf

LOST!
$50.00!!
BY NOT BUYING MY BOOTS AND SHOES at
KAST & CAHALIN'S
Philadelphia Boot Store,
No. 113 Front Street.
Opposite McCormick's Book Store,
j6tf Portland, Oregon.

J. R. HURFORD. GEO. L. HIBBARD.
HURFORD & HIBBARD,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Dried Fruits,
HAY, GRAIN AND
DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS,
Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
133 Front Street, opposite E. J. Northrup & Co
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Also, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents for the sale of Salem Pioneer Mill's OIL CAKE MEAL. n10d3ptf

Notice.
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.
HAVING DISPOSED OF OUR BOOT AND SHOE business, we will devote our time and attention to
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.
We will keep in store a large and well assorted Stock of
Leather of all kinds.
Also, Shoe Findings.
j4tf WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE.

PHŒNIX MATCH COMPANY.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH THE Trade with a superior article of **FRICTION MATCHES,** which we guarantee equal to any made on the coast. These Matches are neatly packed in cases of Six Gross each. Merchants ordering from a distance can save freight on from one and a half to two gross per case by ordering these Matches. By doing a legitimate business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the city and at the Manufactory, Front street between Clay and Columbia, Portland, Ogn. NOOK & GRAHAM.
mar6d3ptf

Manila Paper.
Manila Paper.
Manila Paper.
500 REAMS CLACKAMAS MILLS make, different sizes, for sale now by
H. L. PITTOCK & CO.
no5 No. 5 Washington street.

JACOB LEVI,
(Formerly of the EUREKA HOTEL,)
Sansome Street bet. Pine and Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS OREGON Friends and patrons that he has opened and removed to his NEW HOTEL, opposite his old stand, and hopes to receive a continuance of their patronage.
feb24 d1m

POSTPONED.
BALL . . . . . . April 16th.
DRAWING . . . . . . April 17th.

JESSE DAVIS'
GRAND BALL!
AND GIFT ENTERTAINMENT!
JESSE DAVIS
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND the public generally that he will
On the 16th and 17th of March, 1869,
AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
In Umatilla City, Oregon,
Give a GRAND BALL AND GIFT ENTERTAINMENT.
The Ball will be given on the evening of the Sixteenth of March, and the Drawing of Gifts will take place on the next day, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M.
TICKETS FOR THE BALL AND DRAWING GIFTS, $5 EACH—SUPPER $2 50 EXTRA.
[illegible] TICKETS $15; 12 TICKETS $30; 25 TICKETS, $60.
20 Valuable Gifts!
amounting in the aggregate to
$9,000
in value will be distributed among the holders of Tickets. 3,000 Tickets will be disposed of.
The FIRST GIFT will be—
The Metropolitan Hotel, Umatilla City,
Together with all its FURNITURE AND FIXTURES complete for business, valued at $5,000. This House is the largest and best in the city, and cost $12,000; it is a good frame house two stories high, located in the immediate centre of the business portion of the town.
ONE OTHER GIFT is—
J. Davis' Livery Stable and Corral,
Two buildings from the Hotel, doing a good business, and which cost $2,000; 32x75 feet, finished off with [illegible] and Office.
ANOTHER GIFT is—
A Good Garden,
¾ of a mile from town on the Boise and Walla Walla road, and on the Umatilla river at the Falls. Has on it a FRAME HOUSE; 10 acres of good garden land fenced, and in a good state of cultivation, with 400 Fruit Trees and 150 Shade Trees; well situated for irrigation, and easily made valuable and profitable. Has produced in one year $2,000 worth of vegetables; cost $2,500.
OTHER PRESENTS:
Two Lots of Land in Town,
One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, Coin,
Gold and Silver Watches,
Other Jewelry,
And 3 Head of Horses.
For further particulars see handbills and posters.
m2dtd JESSE DAVIS.

TAYLOR & BENDEL,
[illegible] to J. G. FRISCH & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Wines and Liquors
413 and 415 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS STOMACH BITTERS,
(First Premium.)



The world-renowned reputation, together with the extensive and increasing demand for DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS BITTERS will at once [illegible] them to the favorable notice of all connoisseurs and lovers of a GOOD AND HEALTHFUL TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. As a Purifier of the Blood, acting surely yet gently on the secretions of the Liver and Kidneys, they are [illegible], and a most agreeable drink.

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.
MILL OWNERS, MECHANICS AND WOOD Workers in want of
Improved Wood Working Machinery,
will find it for their interest to send to the Agency of Richardson, Merriam & Co., San Francisco, for a Catalogue of their various [illegible], embracing PLANERS; MATCHERS AND MOULDERS, of all sizes; CIRCULAR SAW MILLS; CIRCULAR AND VERTICAL RE-SAWING, MATCHING and POWER MORTISING MACHINES, &c., &c.
[illegible], with the latest improvements, and is sold at [illegible]. Send for Ill[illegible].
W. O. M. BERRY & Co.,
Agents Pacific States, 114 California St., San Francisco.
W. O. M. B. & Co., are also agents for the Swampscot Co.'s Portable Engines, Blake's Patent [illegible] Pump (the best in the market), Davis & Furber's Woolen Machinery, etc., etc. m2d1m3pw3m

NUCLEUS HOTEL,
CORNER MARKET AND THIRD STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.
STERN & HESS . . . . Proprietors.
The Nucleus is in every respect a first-class Hotel, and we shall be glad to see our friends when they visit San Francisco. STERN & HESS.
jan23daw3m

PIONEER IRON SHUTTER WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
CALVIN NUTTING & SON,
Manufacturers of
Fire Proof Iron Doors,
Cells, Steel-Lined Vaults, etc., etc.,
417 & 419 MARKET STREET . . . (BELOW FIRST),
feb22 **SAN FRANCISCO.** d1m3p

THOMAS LETT STAHLSCHMIDT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WHARF STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C.
n24tf

Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE this day sold and transferred the steamboat Ranger, heretofore plying on the Willamette and Columbia rivers, to Geo. N. Fisher. All persons indebted to me on account of said steamboat are hereby notified to pay up within thirty days and save costs. I can be found on board the steamboat "CARRIE."
CAPT. J. N. FISHER.
Portland, March 5, 1869. m6d1m3p

For Sale at a Bargain.
SALOON AND FIXTURES, CENTRALLY located, business well established, an Old and Popular Stand, well fitted up and stocked with the best Wines and Liquors. Apply to
JAMES L. DALY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
m4dtf **104** Front Street, Portland.

Notice.
DR. PETER THOMAS,
IS ESTABLISHED IN PORTLAND TO BENEFIT man in every way, but applies himself especially to the Restoration of the Hair upon Bald Heads, as well as Restoring the Hair to its original color, and also the curing of Rheumatic Pains, Consumption, and all other diseases that human flesh is heir to.
OFFICE on Alder street, between Front and First, in Carter's Building, Portland, Oregon. feb5dtf

Notice.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE FIRM of Jacob Underhill & Co., at Portland, Oregon, will please call at the office of Parrish & Atkinson for the purpose of settling their accounts immediately.
m10 1m3p

Notice.
PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED are respectfully requested to call and settle their Accounts, as we are in need of funds to pay the Import Duties on our Spring Stock of MILLINERY and FINE DRY GOODS, soon to arrive from Paris.
m3d2w2p VAN FRIDAGH & CO.

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1869.

Motives Explained.

A correspondent writes from Salem to inform us that the course of the "official organ" in regard to an extra session is explainable by the fact that a person connected with the management of the said "organ" sometime ago bought from the State Printer the printing of an extra session, and being very anxious to "realize," has written and printed a series of loose, slipshod and scurrilous articles to coerce the Governor. This move on the part of the "official organ" is not at all new to us. Some months ago an attempt was made by a person connected with that shaky concern to induce the OREGONIAN to join in the cry of an extra session, the prize offered being the prospect of an interest in this same little job of State printing. The proposition was indignantly spurned, and in such terms that it was not repeated. Since then the "organ" has not liked the OREGONIAN.—*Oregonian.*

We give space to the above only to give us an opportunity to denounce it as an unmitigated lie. No one connected with the *Unionist* has the remotest interest in the State Printing, and no one connected with it cares whether McPherson, Pittock or Stinson does that work. The *Unionist* office will do the work if offered, if it can do so at a profit, and we suppose that the *Herald* or OREGONIAN would do the same. But if the intention is to convey the idea that the *Unionist* has any direct, positive knowledge, or interest in or as to the State Printing, we take this early opportunity to pronounce it false."—*Unionist.*

The above compels us to bring proof to substantiate our statement. We are not disposed to demurely take the lie, when we have the means of vindicating our statements, and the OREGONIAN never makes statements which it cannot substantiate. We therefore give to the public the following letters from the manager of the *Unionist*. They fully explain themselves and so completely confirm our original statements that there is no need for us to add another word of comment:

SALEM, OREGON, Dec. 9th, 1868.

H. L. PITTOCK, ESQ.:—McPherson wants to leave for Washington on next steamer and wants to resign his office to some one who will advance him $500 or $600 on the State Printing. Do you wish to negotiate with him? If not, let me know so that I may open negotiations with him.

Yours in haste, H. T. LEVINS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UNIONIST, SALEM, Dec. 30, 1868.

H. L. PITTOCK, ESQ.:—Mc. is about selling his house and lot here to raise money to go East, and says he will be off on next Tuesday. The Governor will also go East or call an extra session. In either case there will be a vacancy and a session. If the Governor goes away, May would like to appoint you, provided, of course, you do not fight the session too hard. If the Governor calls the session himself, he would appoint you without reserve, as he is emphatically down on this institution for agitating the matter at all. Now a word from the OREGONIAN (if it could gradually drift into it) in favor of a rival – would fix the matter. The office here is in good condition, as I have had it thoroughly overhauled and straightened out, and in either case you can either lease it for so much per month during the session, or I will do it for you and give you the same per cent. which McPherson now gets.

There is now about $2,000 of unfinished business laying over awaiting the signature of the Speaker of the House, and May estimates that there would be $3,000 or $4,000 more during the session. The law requiring the work to be done here would oblige you to make arrangements with some party here, and I would like to do the work, or if you prefer you can lease the material one month for $100 or for a term of months until the whole work should be completed, for $75 per month.

If, however, you must conscientiously fight the session, probably the only course Mc. could take would be to appoint a deputy and retain the office, until it became vacant by his accepting another position. I think, however, that by a proper course, both of us could make something.

Any other information that I can give will be at your disposal. Please write me.

Yours, &c. H. T. LEVINS.

To this the proprietor of the OREGONIAN responded that he would have nothing to do with printing on the terms proposed; that he was decidedly of opinion that a session should not be called, and that he intended to keep his paper in an independent position. This letter closed all communication on the subject; but the "official organ," still actuated by the hope of "making something out of the State Printing," continued to clamor for an extra session. Nothing but absolute necessity would have caused us to give this secret history to the public; but the "unmitigated lie" *is a thing not quietly to be borne.* The people of Oregon now have a full explanation of the "official organ's" motives in howling for an extra session. All its pretended solicitude for the welfare of the State is fully exposed and the public now know, what we have known all along, that a greediness for spoils has been its sole principle of action.

TELESCOPIC PHILANTHROPY.—An Olympia paper pities us poor Webfeet—by the way, it rains on an average forty days more in the year at the Sound than in Wallamet valley—is sorry we are compelled to stay here, but *the fact is there is not room at the Sound for everybody* and if the Webfeet should rush over there *en masse* some of them would be disappointed and the balance would disappoint the Sounders by encroaching on their town sites and interfering with their terminal prospects and advantages. Now, speaking for ourselves, we are truly obliged to the Olympia paper both for its sympathy and its advice. We really wonder by what means its attention has been diverted from town sites and terminal advantages on the finest harbor in the world to the contemplation of the supposed unhappy condition of the toiling, starving inhabitants of Oregon. It is a wonderful stretch of philanthropy,—telescopic, in fact. But the Webfeet are really too independent,—perhaps the Olympia paper would deem them too insensate—to value such a tender of sympathy, even though it comes from people who are happy in the possession of unnumbered town sites and unexampled terminal advantages on the finest body of water in the world. And there may be some reason for this comparative independence in the fact that the city of Portland, or either of the counties of Marion or Linn, contains more actual wealth than can be found in all Washington Territory now and for ten years to come.

REPUTATION.—On Tuesday evening the *Commercial* declared that J. B. Underwood, who is recommended for Postal Agent, is "first lieutenant of the mercenary brigade!" On Wednesday evening it said, "We don't know whether Underwood is a member of the imaginary brigade or not, and don't care." That paper should follow the judicious advice of the learned and philosophical Walter Shandy and take better care of its reputation, "which," said he, "to a town bull, brother Toby, is the very same thing as his life."

An Oriental correspondent of a New York paper says that the snorting of the steam horse is soon to be heard in Persia. The Shah has granted to a company of English capitalists the exclusive right to construct railways in the country for a period of 20 years. These capitalists begin operations with a short road extending from the Capital to the suburban village of Rey, a famous weekly resort of pious Teheranlees. Work has already begun and the engineer employed estimates that the line can be constructed and stocked for less than $500,000, on which the passenger traffic of some forty thousand devotees a week will he reckons, yield a remunerative dividend, exclusive of an 8 per cent guaranty. From this event will doubtless date the civilization, or rather recivilization of Persia.

By Overland Telegraph.

(DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN

DATES TO MARCH 16.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. *Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.*

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to aid in the construction of an international Pacific railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to the Rio Grande, in the direction of San Blas or Mazatlan, authorizing the consolidation of certain railroad companies etc *and proposing a guarantee of interest to the extent* of $15,000 per mile.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to grant lands to the Northern Michigan Company, an extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill establishing woman suffrage in Utah.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the navy reorganization bill.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment providing that the pay of midshipmen shall be $1,000 a year. Agreed to.

The office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General, was limited to the 30th of June next, and the bill then passed.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the resolution providing for a joint committee of retrenchment, and asked a committee of conference.

The bill to repeal the tenure of office act, was taken up, the pending question being the amendment repealed by the Judiciary Committee, suspending the law instead of repealing.

Mr. Trumbull gave his reasons for preferring a suspension to repeal.

Mr. Sherman thought the proposal to suspend implied a theory of the *Constitution* which was wholly untenable. If the law was good and constitutional, to suspend it would be to disregard the Constitution. The people would naturally conclude that Congress interpreted the Constitution to mean one thing when one man was President and another thing when another man was *President.*

Mr. Morton argued in favor of the unconditional repeal of the act. The committee's amendment proposed to put the President on probation till next session. It will be better to let the law stand than to suspend the act.

The debate on the tenure of office bill was protracted to great length, Yates, Thurman, Fessenden, Edmunds, Seward and others participating, pro and con. Without disposing of the subject, the Senate went into executive session.

In the House Mr. Cullom presented the petition of Bliss and Masterman and moved for a select Committee to investigate the conduct of the late Minister to Paraguay, and that of the officers of the South Atlantic squadron.

The nickel coinage bill was taken up. Several amendments were offered and the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Bowman introduced a bill dividing Texas into several States. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill regulating compensation in contested election cases. The unsuccessful contestant is only to receive the amount actually expended by him in the contest.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, the undistributed books of last Congress were ordered to be distributed among the members of the present Congress. Adjourned.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—General orders have been issued consolidating the infantry to twenty five, regiments in compliance with the late act of Cong. — The order directs how the vacancies are to be filled and how the number of officers is to be reduced.

Mr. Fish qualified as Secretary of State to-day. He afterward attended a cabinet meeting.

The resignation of General Rawlings was accepted.

The position of Additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, lately held by Cooper, has been tendered to W. A. Richardson, of Boston.

The Secretary of Interior has sent to Congress a statement signed by the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad reciting the facts of the recent injunction by Judge Barnard, and calling the attention of Congress to the matter that it may take such legislation as may be deemed necessary. The statement was referred to the Pacific Railroad Committees of both houses.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Rumor says that ex-Congressman Halsey, of New York, will be Register of the Treasury, and that Augustus L. Ford will be District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The latter is represented as an old *acquaintance of President Grant.*

CHICAGO, March 17.—The *Republican's* special thinks that the session will be prolonged until the middle of April.

Senator Sumner pronounces the statement that he intends making a belligerent speech on the *Alabama* treaty without foundation. He says if he should make a speech on the subject it would be more pacific than any he ever delivered.

Our squadron in Cuban waters will be immediately reinforced by several vessels from the Pacific squadron. Two first class iron-clads will be ordered to Key West.

New York News.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—*In the Senate the* House resolution to adjourn on the 26th was laid on the table.

The joint resolution amending the Virginia and Texas provisional governments, passed.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The steamer *Stockton* has arrived at St. Marks, Florida, from the camp *of the Cuban insurgents. She brings an address* from the Supreme Junta asking for recognition by the United States and giving a number of reasons therefor.

The *Henry Chauncey* brings Panama dates to the 8th.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s fine steamer *Santiago* from Valparaiso for Liverpool, run on a rock in the Straits of Magellan, January 25th and sunk. All were saved except two sailors and a child.

Appointments.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A Washington special says Cole has agreed to give Waite the Naval office and Buckbee the Postal Agency vice Truman.

The Oregon delegation has agreed on the following appointments: For Postal Agent, Benj. Underwood; Surveyor General, E. L. Applegate; Indian Superintendent, *Presidential Elector* Meacham; Internal Revenue Collector, Dr. Bowlby; for Assessor, Frazer is retained; Register at Roseburg, W. R. Willis; Receiver, Flint; Indian Agents, James F. Gazley, Benj. Simpson, Capt. Lafollett and John Smith.

A *Republican* special says the removal of Defrees as Congressional Printer, by the Republican Senate caucus causes surprise, as it was not known he had any opposition. A. M. Clarke, of the Buffalo *Express* was nominated after a severe struggle. There was no effort made to remove Gorham.

The Law of '89.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Herald's* Washington letter says it was the Treasury ring and not the law of '89 that rung out Stewart. The law had been an old letter for years. Secretary McCulloch had violated its provisions, and had it not been for the weakness of some of the President's friends who quailed before the clamor of *the Treasury ring, two-thirds of Congress would* willingly have voted for the repeal of the law, which had become absolutely useless.

Miscellaneous.

TORONTO, March 16.—Wm H. Taylor, a prominent produce merchant, known as Barley King, has absconded. His liabilities are heavy.

BOSTON, March 16.—The Gloucester papers state that the gale on the 6th was one of the most disastrous to fishing fleets ever experienced. *As far as heard from six men are lost. Great fears* are entertained for the safety of several vessels, last seen in a disabled condition.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Tribune's* Atlanta special details more Kuklux murders in Murray county, Georgia.

Joshua Hill has sent a dispatch urging the Georgia legislature to adopt the constitutional amendment.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A boiler exploded in a distillery in the northern part of the city, yesterday afternoon, killing the engineer, severely scalding a boy and almost demolishing the building.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—General Canby has issued an order appropriating $35,000 from the State Treasury of Texas to carry on the provisional government in that State for the current year.

NEW YORK, March 16.—*The steamship Henry Chauncey,* from Aspinwall, has arrived.

Two hundred and sixty bams, already dressed, were seized on Saturday at the Hudson river rail road depot by the inspector. They are all somewhat diseased. It is believed that a number of diseased hogs are thrust upon the market.

The Chicago Tribune's special says James Fisk, Jr., recently offered a million dollars for the New York *Times* newspaper. The offer was declined.

PHILADELPHIA.—The remains of Right Rev. Michael Egan, First Bishop of Philadelphia, and of Right Rev. Henry Cornwall, Second Bishop of Philadelphia, were removed to day to the vaults under the *Cathedral sanctuary.* A solemn pontifical mass was celebrated, in which several Bishops participated.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The steamer *Ruth* which was burned last night below Vicksburg, was one of the largest and finest vessels on the Western waters. She belonged to the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, and cost $200,000 four years ago. The cargo was valued at $1[illegible]. The fire caught in the hold in the roof of the boilers. The boat was immediately sunk in not less than 10 feet of water. A portion of the cargo will probably be saved.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—The citizens have unanimously voted to issue $100,000 in bonds to improve the falls of St. Anthony.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—A Denver dispatch, on the authority of Major Ames, of Fort [illegible], says that General Custer was captured eight days ago on a scouting expedition. No further particulars.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—General [illegible] has been relieved from active duty.

From Cuba.

HAVANA, March 17.—The insurgents are near Sagara. They are commanded by an American Rudolph Hale, formerly a Confederate officer.

In the interior the troops are marching against the insurgents in every direction.

The Government is trying to restore communication between Neuvitas and Puerto Principe.

The *Diario* has information that the wealthy planters and merchants are dissatisfied at the rebellion.

A proclamation of the insurgents states that *[illegible] troops have arrived from Barcelona.*

HAVANA, March 16.—Mexican advices state that Colonel Major, formerly of the United States army, was arrested in attempting to turn over a regiment to the rebels. Many of his officers were captured and shot.

Wealthy capitalists are emigrating to Havana.

TOULON, March 16.—All the soldiers and sailors of the French army, enlisted since 1862, have been discharged from the departments.

From South America

Many earthquake shocks continue along the coast.

Yellow fever prevails in Peru and is very severe in Arica.

Frequent earthquake shocks are felt in Chile.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—At twenty minutes past nine o'clock last evening the steamer *Cosmopolis*, from Sacramento, having on board the Emmet Guard from Sacramento, arrived at her dock. When about two hundred yards from the landing, some persons on board attempted to fire a six pounder, and in so doing exploded a ten pound canister of gunpowder. The explosion occurred between the mail room and the kitchen, and the concussion was terrific, *bursting out the door of* the mail room, shattering the side of the saloon, disarranging the kitchen and filling the vessel with smoke. The bulkheads were split in pieces, and the boards were blown loose from the bottom. The members of the Cornet Band were within a few feet of the keg when the explosion took place and *suffered severely from its effects.* In the gentlemen's smoking cabin a large chandelier was jarred from its fastenings and dashed to pieces. In an instant the burning fluid ignited and the flames spread rapidly over the floor, and had it not been for the presence of mind of members of the Emmet Guard and others, who smothered the flames with coats and blankets, a scene which beggars description would have ensued. The list of casualties is as follows: John McGoorn, runner for the Brooklyn Hotel, was badly burned about the face and hands; J. W. Godley, leader of the Cornet Band, badly burned on the face and hands; Harvey Codley, musician, slightly; V. F. Fields, musician, severely; Chas. Yeakie, musician, slightly; James Contell, musician, severely; F. R. Stenfieldt, musician, severely; J. Burke, musician, severely; Morris Mendleston, musician, *severely;* John Richardson, musician, *slightly;* J. R. Wheat, musician, slightly; Jos. Beebe, musician, slightly; W. F. Humphrey, seriously; Chas. Morrow, of Sonoma, severely; Louis Crosby, of Santa Rosa, severely; F. A. Fish, Newman Hoyt, and John Wheat, members of the band, slightly; a few deck hands are severely burned. *The persons who were injured are in a favorable* condition, except Mendleston and McGoorn. The physicians in attendance find it impossible at present to state whether the former will lose both his eyes or not. McGoorn's wounds are painful but not dangerous. The gun and powder were brought on board without the knowledge of the Emmet Guard or Captain Foster of the *Cosmopolis,* yesterday evening.

Mary ——, a domestic in the family of E. C. Efford, on Dupont street, was horribly burned by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil, and died a few hours afterwards. Mr Efford's little boy, two years old, was also badly burned.

Jas Dolan shot Patrick Morrisey last night, during a quarrel, in a grocery at the corner of Mission and Fourth streets. Morrisey's wound is in the abdomen and is supposed to be mortal.

Last night at 2 o'clock a sick man named Robert Lyon, was ejected from the Empire lodging house on Commercial street, because in his agony he made considerable noise, which disturbed other lodgers. A friend who was attending on him, went to the Station house for assistance, and upon returning found his unfortunate friend lying dead on the door *step.* Jas. E. Mason, the clerk who ejected Lyons, has been arrested.

The anniversary of St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in grand style to day, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The military parade included the following companies: Home Guard, Emmet Guards, Haight Light Horse Dragoons, Montgomery Guards, Company "A" Independent Fenians, California Tigers, Excelsior Guard, Wolf Tone Guard, Sarsfield Guard, Meagher Guard, Shield's Guards. The exercises were presided over by Wm. O'Connell. The oration was delivered by Peter Dempsey and Owen McArdle. The corner stone of the new hall of the Irish American Benevolent Association was laid with appropriate ceremonies, at the corner of Howard street and Howard place, between Fourth and *Fifth streets. The festivities of the day will* terminate with a grand ball at the California Theater Hall.

Mrs. Dr. Moses, residing in the Colton House, 220 Third street, committed suicide last night, by taking hydrocyanic acid. No cause can be ascertained for the rash act.

Monetary.

Legal tenders 77¼@77¾.

New York and Liverpool Market.

New York gold quotation 131¼.

Wheat in New York dull and nominal, at $1 60 @1 65.

Flour, $7@10.

U. S. 5 20's were quiet; quoted in New York this afternoon at 109¾@113¼ for issues of 1862@1867.

Pacific Mail 95¼.

Wheat quotations in Liverpool, 9s 10d.

San Francisco Markets.

Flour—demand quiet at the following rates. City brands, superfine, $4 37½@4 62½; extra, $5 37½@5 50.

Wheat—500 sks fair, $1 50; 800 sks choice, $1 65. We quote common to fair milling, $1 45@1 55, and fair to choice at $1 55@1 65, at close, 500 sks good to choice, in lots, $1 60@1 65.

Barley—dull at $1 90@2 10 for feed and $2 10 @2 20 for small lots; brewing parties here yesterday sold 2,000 sks of fair stock in Stockton for Sacramento, on terms not made public.

Oats—150 sks Oregon, $2 05½@2 15; California, at $1 75@2 15 per 100 lbs.

Shipping

Arrived: bark *Camden,* Bellingham Bay; bark *Violette* from Port Blakely.

Sailed, March 17: steamship *Oriflamme,* Portland.

From Yreka.

YREKA, March 17.—Frederick Wadsworth, father of Senator Wadsworth *of this county, died* yesterday, aged 83 years. The funeral to day was largely attended.

Frank Lee, the individual who so mysteriously disappeared from the Etna mills mining claim about a week ago, has turned up at Trinity Centre all well. His explanation for this sudden leave-taking is that he got drunk and was ashamed to be seen. Our population is composed mostly of men of equally tender consciences.

A fine rain to-day, much to the relief of every *body.*

FROM THE NORTH

VICTORIA, March 16.—The Legislature was prorogued yesterday by Governor Seymour.

An expedition started on Monday to explore *Queen Charlotte's Island for gold quartz,* which is said to exist there.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed yesterday for Sitka.

VICTORIA, March 17.—The steamship *[illegible]* arrived at Nanaimo yesterday, where she is coaling. At Sitka she was seized by the Revenue officers for an alleged infraction of the Custom laws in landing goods for Victoria at Ft. Wrangel. Three Revenue officers have her now in charge.

NEVADA

VIRGINIA CITY, March 17.—An exciting race was run by the rival express companies to-night between Reno and this city. The ponies arrived at twenty five minutes past five the Pacific Union's horses about one minute ahead.

The weather continues equally and unpleasant.

The friends of St. Patrick attempted a celebration to-day, but the unpleasant weather and muddy condition of the streets made it a failure.

W. F. & Co. shipped last night bullion to the amount of $22,762; the Pacific Union $12,872. *Total for the day, $35,634.*

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, March 16.—A slight shock of an earthquake throughout eastern Lancashire was felt this morning. No damage.

VIENNA, March 16.—The Richsrath favors the *government proposal to subject the land webr to* the military authorities.

MADRID, March 16.—In the Cortes yesterday, Sagasta, Topete, and Prim, accused two Republican members of making speeches subversive of the government at an anti-conscription meeting Sunday, exhorting the people to oppose the authority of the Cortes, and the soldiers to resist their commanders. The violent scenes which followed, rendered further discussion impracticable.

In the Cortes yesterday, *the Republicans moved* the introduction of a bill to legalize civil marriages. The government promptly announced its intention to bring forward such a bill without delay.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons the Mayor of Dublin presented a petition to establish religious *equality in Ireland and pardon* the Fenians. The Government is to bring a uniform and permanent law of extradition.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH

SALEM, March 17.—In the case of Dr J. W. McAfee, charged with poisoning his wife, the grand jury found a bill of indictment for murder. The coroner's jury, after several days' investigation, returned a verdict that the cause of Mrs *McAfee's death was unknown, but that they did* not believe she was poisoned. The case is creating considerable excitement.

We had some rain to-day, which was much needed.

Suits for Right of Way.

The East Side Railroad Company are engaged in bringing to a settlement numerous controversies which have arisen respecting the right of way on the line of their road. Suits are now pending in Clackamas and *Marion counties to secure for the Company* the right to build their road through the premises of several persons by whom the right has been denied. The Company have in all these cases tendered the owners a sum equal to the value of the land to be occupied by the road, together with a sum deemed sufficient to compensate for the damages caused by the road passing through the premises. In a number of cases this compensation has been declined, and suit has been brought to secure the right of way. The first of these cases was determined at Salem on Tuesday. Suit was brought by the Company against William Lerwell. Judge Boise charged the jury as follows:

The issues in this case on which you are called to pass are, first, the value of the land taken by the company for the road, and you will find the value in your verdict. Second, The amount of damage done to defendant's land by the passage of the road through it; and in this part of the case you will be confined in your estimate to injuries complained of by defendant in his statement of the injuries, in his answer, and in his answer he complains that he is damaged, first, because the road passes through his enclosure; second, because it passes through his farm in such a way as to leave his premises in bad shape, making them inconvenient for use as a farm. In your verdict you will find what the damages are which the defendant has sustained, by reason of these injuries *which are so alleged, and you will not inquire of* the damages which are not specifically set forth in the answer. You can find any sum as damages, which in your judgment is just, not exceeding the amount claimed by defendant in his answer. And on this question of damages, the measure is this: the reduction in value of the premises by reason of the road passing them. The question is, what less will the premises be worth.

The damages awarded by the jury was the sum which had already been tendered by the Company. Judgment was entered against defendant for the costs, which probably amounted to more than the Company had tendered him for the right of way.

A majority of land owners through whose premises the railroad is to pass have freely given the right of way. Those who decline either to give the right of way or to allow the road to pass for reasonable compensation, seem to be acting on the idea that this is their *opportunity to "make a good thing"* by setting up extravagant claims. This, certainly, is not a wise or intelligent policy.

The building of our railroads ought to be encouraged by all classes of our people. Their construction may be very greatly retarded by a narrow or selfish policy on the part of our land-owners. The value of every acre of land *in the Wallamet valley will be doubled* immediately upon the completion of the projected lines of railway, and will be quadrupled before the end of the next decade. It is therefore a very short sighted policy which would throw any obstacle whatever in the way of enterprises of this description. The land-owners of Oregon could well afford to give *half their acres for railway facilities,* if they could not otherwise get them.

The following verdict was rendered recently by a Pennsylvania jury. "An inquisition, indented and taken at Sharler township, Allegheny county, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869, before me, J. S. Elsesser, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, and acting in the absence of the Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the view of the body of Catherine Reamer, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of William Mulholland, Michael Brannot, J. C. Hieber, Wm. Collins, Geo. Allison, and William Allison, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who, being sworn to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where and how and after what manner the said Catherine Reamer came to her death, do say, upon their oaths, that the said Catherine Reamer, not having the fear of God before her eyes, but being seduced and moved by the devil, at Shaler township aforesaid, in a certain woods in said township, standing and being then and there alone, with a certain woolen shawl, of the value of six cents, which she did then and there hold in her hands, and one end then and there put about her neck, and the other end thereof tied about the limb of a tree, herself then and there, with the shawl aforesaid, voluntarily and feloniously and of her malice aforethought, hanged and suffocated. And so the jurors, aforesaid, upon their oaths, say that the said Catherine Reamer then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, as a felon of herself, feloniously, voluntarily, and of her malice aforethought, herself killed, strangled and murdered, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

MANLY AND ELOQUENT. A special dispatch to the Chicago *Journal* from Milwaukee gives the following manly and eloquent paragraph from the pen of Judge Hubbell, in the Milwaukee Sentinel, in reply to a proposition from a copperhead paper of that city propounding Robert E. Lee for a place in Grant's Cabinet:

"But if we must have the first and noblest man in the rebel Confederacy placed in our President's Cabinet, let him march to his high position suitably attended, call up from the battle fields the 300,000 Union soldiers who died that their country might live, place their gory and ghastly forms *in decent coffins,* and arrange them in line, four hundred miles of continuous corpses, and invite General Lee to pass this line in review on his way to the capital; then summon the felon, Wirz, from his grave, him whom the government hung for doing the duty assigned him by his patented superiors and let him act as escort, and lastly, call from their homes the millions of mourners fathers, mothers, and wives of the coffined heroes, and let them look upon the first and noblest man of the rebel Confederacy, while their eyes are yet red with weeping, and salute the Cabinet Minister while their voices are yet softened with sorrow."

MORE SPUNKEY THAN WISE. The Oakland (Cal.) *Transcript* relates that the wife of one of the candidates for a municipal office in that burg, said to her husband that "if he did not spend $10,000 and take every shingle off the house to be elected, she did not want to stop with him any more." That's the sort of a wife for a politician to tie to.

NEW TO-DAY.

Book-Keeper Wanted.

MUST UNDERSTAND HIS BUSINESS THOROUGHLY. Apply to HAWLEY, DODD & CO., Corner Front and Oak Streets. m18d3t

Dissolution Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Wasserman & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. M. Lewis withdrawing therefrom.

The business will be continued under the old name and all debts due or owing will be settled by the firm.

P. WASSERMAN,
M. LEWIS,
T. DITTENHOEFER

Portland, March 1, 1869. m18d3t

REMOVAL.

HAVING MOVED TO THE STORE—No. 43 FRONT street—lately occupied by Messrs. Harker & Co., I desire to call the attention of the trade to the LARGE and WELL SELECTED Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Millinery and Straw Goods,

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS,

FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

Which I import

DIRECT FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS,

Enabling me to compete with any house on the Pacific Coast.

The special attention of MILLINERS and DRESS MAKERS is solicited to my Late Importations of Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings.

New and most Fashionable Goods by every steamer from the East.

ORDERS promptly attended to.

JACOB MAYER,
Savier's Building, 43 Front Street,
mar18 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf3p

NEW THEATER, PORTLAND, OREGON.

MANAGER.......F. M. BATES
STAGE MANAGER.......JAS H VINSON

SECOND AND LAST NIGHT of the beautiful Irish Drama of

The Green Bushes!

with a strong cast and New Scenery.

Act 1—Time, 1745.
—— "That piece of song,
That old and antique song we heard last night."
Act 2—Time, 1747. In the Valley of the Mississippi Miami, the Huntress of the Mississippi.
Act 3—Time, 1748.

FOURTH NIGHT OF THE NEW COMPANY! AND MRS. F. M. BATES.

THURSDAY EVE'G, March 18, 1869,

Will be presented, with New Scenery, &c., the Original Drama entitled

GREEN BUSHES: Or, The Huntress of the Mississippi.

MIAMI / MADAM ST. AUBERT } Huntress of the Mississippi, MRS F M BATES
Geraldine, wife of Connor O'Kenedy.......Miss M Field
Nelly O'Neil, her foster sister.......Miss Nellie Cummings
Eveleen, the child.......Miss Hattie
Tigertail, a squaw.......E Le Clair
Connor O'Kennedy.......Pierpont Thayer
George O'Kennedy, his brother.......E N Thayer
Wild Murtogh, horse dealer, piper and jobber.......F M Bates
Muster Grinnidge, proprietor of a traveling caravan.......N Berry
Jack Long, his man.......J H Vinson
Captain Dartone, a French officer.......Wm Hamilton
Paddy Kelley.......J Wilson
Darly Donoran.......C Thornton
Ned Keogh.......F Douglass
Mr Muldorny.......M Clinton
O'Toole.......W H Livermore
Servant to George.......H Watson
Dennis.......J Wilson
Rattlesnake.......C Thornton
1st Sailor.......F Douglass
2d Sailor.......W H Livermore
Servant to Madam.......H Watson

Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Reserved Seats.......$1 25 | Boxes.......$5 00
Parquette.......1 00 | Gallery.......50

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. Box Office open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

CARD MOUNTS, CASES, FRAMES, Albumen Paper, Chemicals, etc., etc., of our own importation, direct from manufacturers' hands, and for sale at San Francisco prices.

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass,
97 FRONT STREET.

MILLINERY, DRY & FANCY GOODS.

VAN FRIDACH & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER "CONtinental," all the Latest.

French and New York SPRING STYLES!

HATS! HATS!!

Of all descriptions, for Dress, School, Pleasure Traveling etc, One Case of Heavy, All Wool, Black.

Empress Cloth, 75 cents per yard,

And a whole lot of other goods too numerous to mention, all CHEAP and GOOD. m16d2w

FLOWERS.

ONLY THREE DAYS LONGER

TO GET

FLOWERS AND SHRUBBERY

For your Garden. Call at once on

H. MILLER,
Corner of Morrison and Second Street,
Next to the old Gymnasium.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF FLOWERS AND Shrubs to select from at reduced prices. Also

CHERRY CURRANTS AND GRAPES.
m17d2d

REAL ESTATE!!

STITZEL & UPTON,
Real Estate Brokers,
Cor. Front and Washington sts.,

NOW OFFER FOR SALE, TO PARTIES DESIRing to invest in Property on the Sound, 100 Blocks in the City of Tacoma. Terms Reasonable.

Address Post Office Box 462, Portland, Oregon. mar16 dtf

STAMPING!

DONE TO ORDER WITH INDELIBLE INK On *First Street,* between Main and Madison, next door to McGinn's Bakery. By MRS. N. BOGGS. mar17d1f3p

W. H. BRACKETT,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shop, on East Side of Second Street
Between Stark and Oak.

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE TO ORDER. WILL take Contracts for the Erection of all classes of Buildings. *Plans and specifications furnished if desired.* mar16dtf

MRS. F. DALTON,

WILL GIVE LESSONS IN VOCAL AND PIANO Music. *Terms very reasonable.* For particulars enquire at Shanahan & Hillman's Music Store, or at Residence, 195 Sixth street, Corner Madison. feb16 dtf

MRS. J. PETERS,
MUSIC TEACHER,

HAS COMMENCED AGAIN TO INSTRUCT IN Piano and Vocal Music at her Residence, Corner Fifth and Washington Streets. m16d3t

Wanted.

A LOAN OF $2,000 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, upon approved City Property. m15d1w Apply at this Office.

JACOB STITZEL. JAMES B. UPTON, Attorney at Law

STITZEL & UPTON
Real Estate Brokers,
AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Office—Corner of Washington and Front Streets, (on the Ground Floor), (Opposite the American Exchange.)

LOANS NEGOTIATED on Collateral Securities and First Mortgages on City Property.

Particular attention given to the COLLECTION OF NOTES AND ACCOUNTS, and other demands. All moneys collected promptly remitted.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE LOTS AND BLOCKS LOCATED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY, at Prices and *on such terms as will suit the purchaser.*

The best Maps and latest surveys are at our office open to public inspection, and such information as would be useful to parties seeking land for speculation or occupation.

FOR SALE BY STITZEL & UPTON:

WE NOW offer for sale, some choice Lots and Blocks in East Portland. All of Blocks N[illegible] and 27. Apply to Stitzel & Upton, Real Estate Brokers, corner Front and Washington.

FOR SALE—A desirable tract of Timbered Land, containing 90 acres, lying two miles from the Ferry Landing, near East Portland, a bargain can be had in this place. Apply soon.

FOR SALE—A twenty acre tract adjoining East Portland—being a portion of the Colburn Barrel place—with a fine spring brook running through the centre of the piece. Parties desiring to make a paying investment in East Portland property would do well to give us a call before purchasing.

FOR SALE—By Stitzel & Upton, in Couch's Addition, the following desirable property—Lots 2, 3 and 6 in Block 36, Lots 5, 8, 2, 3, 6 and 7 in Block 59, all of Blocks 95, 96, 103, 104 and 60.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—For Sale, one Steam Engine, 14-inch cylinder, 3½ feet stroke. Also, three Large Cylinder Boilers, 30 inches diameter by 37 feet in length, besides a 14-foot Fly Wheel, a large lot of Shafting, &c. The above Machinery is all in perfect order, and will be sold at a Bargain. Apply to Stitzel & Upton, Real Estate Brokers, Cor Front and Washington sts.

FOR SALE—That beautiful homestead property. Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Block 210, corner Seventh and Taylor streets. Apply to Stitzel & Upton, Real Estate Brokers.

ALSO, the East half of lots 7 and 8, between Sixth and Seventh, on Taylor street. A good bargain can be had. Apply soon.

FOR SALE—Quite a number of Lots and Blocks in Couch's Addition.

FOR SALE—All of Blocks Nos 197, 232, 237, 235 and 260.

160 ACRES of Land for sale, with Good Improvements, adjoining Olympia, W. T.

PARTIES desiring to make a paying investment in Business Property will find it to their interest to give us a call. We have a number of lots that will pay the purchaser over one per cent. per month and taxes on the investment.

100 CHOICE City Lots for sale; Good Location; 25 per cent. down; balance on credit, one and two years.

Apply to STITZEL & UPTON, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, *Corner of Front and Washington streets.*

Cheapest and Most Durable!

WATERMAN'S PATENT INVISIBLE CLASP HOOP SKIRTS!!

Surpassing in Elegance, Comfort and Economy all others in use. A full assortment of

L'Elevateur,
La Pericholo,
La Panier,

and numerous other styles, in all sizes and numbers, constantly on hand at

ROSENBAUM & FRIEDMANN'S,
22 & 24 BATTERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Also, the Most Complete lines of

Ladies' and Children's Under Garments,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Laces and Embroideries,
Corsets and Parasols,

Buttons, Trimmings, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, Trimming and Bonnet Ribbons, Braids and Binding, &c. Depot of Merrick's Spool Cotton, and Smith's Celebrated Needles. We invite the Trade to a careful inspection of our stock before making their Spring purchases.

ROSENBAUM & FRIEDMANN,
22 & 24 Battery street,
m2d2m2p SAN FRANCISCO.

LEADING CLOAK AND SHAWL HOUSE OF San Francisco.

Our SPRING STYLES of CLOAKS

Are now out. We offer the most Liberal Inducements to the TRADE.

SULLIVAN & CO.,
(Successors to Meyer, Jonasson & Co.,)
14 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

mar16d1m2p

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

Oregon Seed Store,
113 FIRST STREET,—Opposite Western Hotel

C. D. FOLGER,
Dealer in
FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS,
Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Onion Setts.
TREES—CHERRY, PLUM AND APPLE.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly executed.

Also, For Sale,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRODUCE, EGGS, BUTTER, BACON, &c., &c. m16 d1w

J. B. CONGLE,
No. 92 Front Street, Portland, Oregon
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE!
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
Whips and Harness
Of Every Description.

July 1st, 1868. dtf

EDWIN HEATHFIELD,
(For the past seven years with Messrs. Redington & Co.)
DRUG AND COMMERCIAL BROKER
425 Battery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

COMMISSIONS AND CONSIGNMENTS respectfully solicited. Goods purchased and sold at very low rates. jan21d2m2p

REMOVAL.

LAZARD FRERES,
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
Agent Mission Woolen Mills and Pacific Woolen Mills,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE AND STORE to Nos. 525 and 527 Market Street, between First and Second Streets, San Francisco. m5d1m2p

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm are to be paid to Edward Wicks.

ED. WICKS,
B. M. STONER

Portland, March 15, 1869. m15d1w

For Rent.

SEVERAL WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without Board, in the most pleasant part of the city. Apply at the North west corner of Fourth and Salmon streets. m16d1m

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER
Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES
OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

aug26 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale,

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON; do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL, HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS, SCREWS, FRY PANS, SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON

ALSO:

Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auc'r.

Regular and Peremptory Sales of Groceries, Furniture, General Merchandise, &c.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1869,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

I will sell at my Auction Sales Room,

89 nests CLOTHES BASKETS;
34 nests MARKET "
22 reams MANILA PAPER.

ALSO,

50 mats JAVA COFFEE.
25 bags RIO "

ALSO,

100 boxes CANDLES;
150 " C. O. SOAP.

ALSO,

20 chests CHOICE JAPAN TEA.
50 " YOUNG HYSON "

ALSO,

100 hf bbls DRIED APPLES.
50 " DRIED PEACHES.

ALSO,

FURNITURE.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

Important Trade Sale of CLOTHING!

SHIPMENT DIRECT FROM NEW Y[illegible]

I will sell at my Auction Sales-Room, in Portland, Oregon,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1869,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

140 BLACK BEAVER FROCK COATS,
140 BLUE " "
140 pairs BLACK BEAVER PANTS,
140 " BLUE " "
140 BLACK BEAVER VESTS,
140 BLUE " "
109 BLACK " SACK COATS,
109 BLUE " "
109 pairs BLACK BEAVER PANTS,
109 " BLUE " "
109 BLACK BEAVER VESTS,
109 BLUE " "
87 WHITNEY FROCK COATS,
87 pairs WHITNEY PANTS,
87 " VESTS,
175 FINE VELVET VESTS,
160 DEER SKIN "
75 doz. WHITE LINEN SHIRTS.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
m8td

Special and Important Sale of Valuable Real Estate

GUARDIAN SALE.

I will sell at the Court House door,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1869,
At 2 o'clock, P. M.

The west half of Lot 5 in Block 51, being that corner Lot situated at the corner of Fourth and [illegible] streets, together with a comfortable one-story [illegible]

ALSO,

CHOICE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY,

Lot 5 in Block 135, situated at the corner of [illegible] Harrison streets, together with story and a half [illegible] containing seven rooms, all hard finished, [illegible] fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY, Lot [illegible] Block 135, together with story and a half [illegible] taining seven [illegible], all hard finished, [illegible] fruit trees on the [illegible].

TITLE PERFECT—TERMS CASH.

The above described property is situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and is [illegible] attention of parties desiring to invest in choice [illegible] Property.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
m15dtd

PIONEER
MACHINE SEWING FACTORY
AND
REPACKING ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

ALL KINDS OF BAGS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. MERCHANDISE REPA[illegible]

ALL WORK GUARANTEED AS REPR[illegible]

An Insurance Policy covering all losses by fire, on Goods in transit for Manufacture or Repair[illegible]

J. W. COOK,
NO. 4 CENTRAL BLOCK,
FRONT STREET,
d4—2p Below O. S. N. Co.'s [illegible]

ON HAND AND FOR SALE!

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The San Juan Difficulty

(From the Overland Monthly.)

The recent rumor that Great Britain was willing to concede to the United States the sovereignty of the island of San Juan, has again attracted attention to the disputed boundary of our northwest coast. As only fragmentary items concerning this difficulty have been published, it may be interesting to give a brief history of an occurrence which came near involving two great nations in war.

The island of San Juan has always been claimed to be a portion of Washington Territory, but on the 13th day of December, 1853, the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Beaver* landed a flock of sheep on it under the charge of Mr. Griffin, then a clerk in their employ, and took possession of it. I. N. Ebey, the American Collector of Customs of Puget Sound, notified Governor Douglass, of Vancouver Island, who was also the head of the Hudson Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains, that the sheep were liable to seizure for being brought within his district without paying duty, whereupon the Governor claimed it as British soil, and extended the *English* laws over it by appointing Mr. Griffin an English magistrate. The collector was without means of enforcing the payment of the duties, as there was at that time no revenue cutter on the Sound; all, therefore, that he could do, was to protest against this action of the British Governor. He also warned him that eventually this unjustifiable intrusion would have to be accounted for. An American inspector of customs was placed on the island, and he was directed to keep an account of all goods landed by the Hudson Bay Company. In 1855 the Sheriff of Whatcom county, of Washington Territory, which embraced the island within its boundaries, by order of the county authorities, seized some thirty odd sheep on San Juan belonging to the company's farm, and in pursuance of law sold them to the highest bidder for the payment of taxes due the county. This seizure caused some little excitement among the Colonial authorities of Vancouver, and resulted in a claim made through the British Minister, of fifteen thousand dollars against the United States. The real value of the sheep was but a few hundred dollars. It is now, with other claims of the company, before a commission at Washington. The assessments were regularly kept up till 1859, though no further attempt was made at their forcible collection. In that year there were about 5,000 sheep on the island, with a few head of cattle, the property of the company, which had also about eighty acres of land fenced and under cultivation. There were attached to the Hudson Bay Company's station besides Mr. Griffin, 18 servants, of whom only three were whites, and they were naturalized American citizens, and exercised their rights at the Territorial election held in July of that year. Neither up to that time nor since has there been an English settler on the island. At that period there were some thirty American settlers on San Juan, and a voting precinct was established for their convenience. The *request was made by them to General Harney* in the month of May to give them a small force, say a detachment of twenty men; that this would give them a feeling of security, and relieve them from continued apprehension, which was equally as bad as actual danger, and which had prevented the settlement of San Juan and the adjoining island for years—this being the stopping place or point of departure, whence the northern marauding Indians issued to commit their depredations. Several murders had been committed in the neighborhood, some of them quite recently, and they claimed that protection which citizens had a right to demand of their Government. The General was urgently asked to visit the island, to view its resources and its advantageous position. He did so, a few weeks later, on his inspecting tour of the military posts on Puget Sound, after his return from a visit to Vancouver's Island. In accordance with their request, General Harney placed upon the Island a company of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, commanded by Capt. George E. Pickett. Just previous to the arrival of the military, who only numbered about sixty men, the General was informed by a written communication from the settlers, that it was confidently expected one of their number would be arrested by the English authorities. As law abiding citizens they were quite willing to submit to the laws of their own country, but they were not willing to be dragged before English tribunals for imaginary offences, more particularly when it was suspected to be a trick to show that the latter exercised as well as claimed jurisdiction over San Juan Island. Troops had previously been sent there in small detachments to inquire into outrages committed. What was asked was permanent protection, and not an occasional visit of an inadequate force at long intervening periods. Not the most remote idea was entertained by the settlers that the thus affording them the protection *to which they were entitled was to be* made the excuse for the excitement so very unnecessarily created by the indiscreet action and demonstration made by Governor Douglass. They, the less apprehended it, because those of their own number who had been thrown most in contact with the Colonial authorities were convinced that the English themselves did not conscientiously believe they had any legitimate right whatever to the island. It had simply been located upon by the Hudson Bay Company to give to a shadowy claim the substance of an occupation, hoping that they would be left undisturbed in possession long enough to dignify the 'pretence into' something like a right—a mere stroke of Colonial policy, perhaps successful from its audacity. By claiming all the islands to the Rosario Straits, rather than have any difficulty—and we were to be compelled to believe if possible we were on the verge of it—a compromise would be effected by the adoption, as a boundary, of Washington Channel, a narrow strait between the islands of San Juan and Lopez, in some parts hardly a quarter of a mile across. They would thus obtain the most valuable of the islands. These are known to be their hopes and expectations ever since they took the bold step of occupying San Juan.

The same day that Captain Pickett landed, the *Satellite*, a British man-of-war, steamed into the harbor of San Juan and landed Major John De Courcy as the English stipendiary magistrate. This was particularly significant, as at the time the ship left Victoria it was not known that there were any American troops on the island, or to be placed there; Captain Provost, the commander of the *Satellite*, stated that it was not even known at Victoria, that such a movement was contemplated. He had come over by direction of the Colonial Government to install the English magistrate in his position as civil officer of the island. Though apparently a little taken by surprise, neither the Captain nor his officers evinced any feeling in the matter; the general opinion among them seemed to be that Harney had checkmated Douglas. It was not looked upon as an outrage or an invasion of English soil, as the most if not all the officers of the *Satellite* had freely expressed the opinion that eventually it must be given up to the Americans.

It was reported in the London *Times*, which contained many erroneous statements of the San Juan difficulty, that an American magistrate accompanied Captain Pickett in order to make the occupation complete by both military and civil authority. This was not the fact; no American magistrate, or any other civilian whatever, accompanied Captain Pickett. H. R. Crosby, the Justice of Whatcom county, arrived at San Juan the next day in the steamer *Constitution*. He came merely for a temporary visit, but finding there was an English official claiming to be the civil authority of the island, he remained as such on the part of the United States. He did so in accordance with his own judgment of what was his duty in the premises, informing the English magistrate that while he would not for a moment acknowledge that he (De Courcy) had any right whatever to exercise Magisterial functions on the island, and the attempt to execute any process he might issue would be at once promptly met, yet he felt sure that taking into consideration the disastrous consequences that might ensue by a collision on the part of the civil authority, he (De Courcy) would do whatever lay in his power to avoid so deplorable a result. It may be seen how easily this might have been brought about as by direction of Governor Douglass, the British naval forces were to obey any command or requisition that the English magistrate might make upon them for assistance.

Major De Courcy realized the responsibility of his position and acted throughout the whole difficulty with a discretion and good feeling which tended very much to preserve peace and quiet. That he was appointed for the express purpose of enforcing the laws of Great Britain on the island is beyond doubt. His commission antedated the arrival of the troops and he was notified that he was to be appointed nearly a month previous.

Mr. Dallas, one of the Directors of the Hudson Bay Company, was informed, while on a visit to San Juan, that a pig *belonging to the Company* had been killed by an American settler named Cutler. A rash, indiscreet man, with a petulant temper, he rode at once to the farm house of Cutler, and asked him in a very insulting manner how he dared to touch any property belonging to the Company; that he would have him arrested and taken to Victoria for trial, and would teach the squatters on the island a lesson they had been needing for a long time. The settler, an old California miner, and a man of intelligence, waited a moment in his torrent of abuse, when he very sarcastically replied: "Don't you think it would be just as well for you to inquire into the facts of the case before you come out here and make such an exhibition of yourself? I haven't done any wrong, and if I have, I am willing to rectify it. This morning I found a pig in my garden, rooting up my vegetables, the same animal had bothered me frequently before, and I had driven him several times a long distance away from my place, but it seemed as if I could never get rid of him. In a moment of anger I seized my gun and shot him. I could easily have hauled him out of the way, and nobody would have known anything about it, but instead of that I went at once to Mr. Griffin and told him of it, and asked him what he thought the pig was worth, as I was ready and willing to pay any reasonable sum. I don't think that even you Britishers can make any great crime out of that. As for being a squatter, you might as well stop that sort of talk. I have taken up one hundred and sixty acres of land in conformity with the laws of the United States, and propose to stay here and cultivate it until I find out that it is not American soil; and as for being arrested and going to Victoria, you take my advice and don't try that game; you might be like the pig and lose your bacon."

Dallas left in high dudgeon, with a threat that he would carry out his intention of arresting Cutler. *Immediately on the return of the Director* from San Juan, the appointment of a magistrate for the island was determined on, and Mr. Griffin was directed to lodge a complaint against the party referred to, not only on the ground of killing the animal, but also for a trespass upon the lands of the Company, in addition to which he was directed to proceed against any other settlers that he might deem interfered with his sheep-runs, or wherever he might think proper to place his flocks or other stock. This statement has been strenuously denied by Governor Douglass, but it can not be with truth, the writer has personally seen the written instructions to that effect. They were in the handwriting of Mr. Dallas, who was at that time the chief officer of the Hudson Bay Company in America. As these instructions left it at the option of the agent to claim the whole island, or, to the same effect, all the grazing portions, the result, if enforced, would have been the removal of all the settlers. The only inference that can be drawn is, had there been no probability of an active resistance at once to the execution of process, the original intention would have been carried out.

The island of San Juan does not command, as has been asserted, the entrance to the harbor of Victoria, nor the passage northward to the settlements in British Columbia. It is not in any manner, nor could it by any means of offence or defence, become essential, in a military point of view, to the protection of the British Colonies. The entrance to the harbor of Victoria is fully eighteen miles from the nearest portion of San Juan, and the Canal del Haro has a width of over seven miles. It is the only one of the channels that is over a cannon shot across.

The English claim is based upon the statement, that in olden times the masters of the Hudson Bay Company's vessels more frequently used the Rosario Straits; that they did so was owing to the fact that the Canal del Haro, which is in reality but a continuation of the Straits of Fuca, is a broad, deep arm of the sea, and in case of adverse winds or calms the anchorage was both difficult to reach, and, when found, afforded but poor holding ground—whereas, Rosario Straits is a much narrower channel, in some parts not two miles across, and afforded everywhere secure anchorage. Yet, on this simple pretext of the action and caution of these captains, who were well aware if they lost a vessel their employment ceased, is based the claim that Rosario Straits is the channel designated as the boundary by the treaty of 1846, notwithstanding the fact that in all the discussions in the United States Senate at the time of its ratification, the Canal del Haro was especially alluded to as the boundary.

From Victoria to Fraser River, by the way of Rosario Straits, is nearly twenty miles farther than by the Canal del Haro. The steamers, during the Fraser River excitement, took a still nearer passage—the one inside of Saturna Island, called the "*Active* Pass," but which the British surveying steamer *Plumper*, that came out to the coast eighteen months after the United States coast survey steamer *Active* had surveyed and named the same—indeed, went through it with the sailing directions of the *Active*—very coolly puts down on the chart as the "*Plumper* Pass"—a piece of appropriation paralleled only by the claim to the islands.

The island of San Juan is nineteen miles long, with a width of seven miles, and contains about 50,000 acres of land, much of which is excellent for agricultural purposes. There are on it many prairies, and, as the woods have not that thick matted growth so common on the northwest coast, it is easy of access from all directions. The dread of the northern Indians was the only reason why it was not early settled.

Parties of the Bella-Bellas, Chimp-Sains, Hydahs, Stickeens, and Tongass, constantly visited the island. The three last tribes were considered the most dangerous, though none were to be trusted. The Hydahs were from Queen Charlotte Island, the Stickeens and Tongass from what was then Russian America. These northern Indians kept the whole upper part of Washington Territory, bordering on the Sound, in a continual dread. Their canoes were large, carrying generally from twenty to thirty paddles, sometimes double that number. They were always well armed, each canoe having an arm chest, in which there was stowed a gun for each man, in addition to the one beside him for immediate use. The plan followed by them was to move rapidly from point to point, await a favorable opportunity to commit a depredation, and then push at once for their homes. What conduced in some manner to the protection of the settlers was the watchfulness of the native tribes of the Sound—as between them and the marauders there was a constant war, though, as the northern Indians are bold and remarkably athletic men, the natives never attack them unless in much greater number, and only then when at great disadvantage. The naval steamer *Massachusetts*, under the command of Captain Swartwout, some years since had a battle with a party of them near Port Gamble. The Indians threw themselves into the woods at the edge of the water, and fought very stubbornly, though comparatively but few in number. A force was landed, which, with the heavy guns of the ship, finally compelled them to surrender. No further punishment was inflicted upon them than the loss caused by the fight, in which several of them were killed and wounded. The canoes were towed outside of the American waters, and they were warned not to return again. They rejoiced at their escape, but paid little heed to the warning, as their canoes could be propelled through the water about two miles to one made by the slow sailing steamer, the *Massachusetts* never again had the good fortune to overtake them.

The Stickeens are the Indians who committed the murders in Bellingham Bay, in 1851, and a branch of that tribe called the Kakes murdered Isaac N. Ebey, in 1857. This latter murder created much excitement, both from its audacity and the fact of the victim being a highly esteemed citizen who had held various prominent offices in Oregon and Washington Territory, and who was widely known. He was the collector previously mentioned in connection with the first occupation of San Juan. On a bright moonlight night he was called to the door of his house, at his farm on Whidby's Island, and shot down. His family escaped from the opposite side of the house, while the Indians were gathered around the fallen body, and cutting off the head. The place, during day light, was in full view of Port Townsend, where lay a well armed revenue cutter, and also a military station, and was in sight of houses on adjoining farms.

The heads of persons murdered are always carried off by these Indians as trophies, around which, on their arrival at their villages, ceremonies are performed similar to the scalp dances of the Indians on the Plains.

Through the persevering exertions of Captain Dodd, of the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Labouchere*, the head of the unfortunate Ebey was restored to his afflicted family, and deposited *in the grave with the rest of his body*. The first attempt to recover it was unsuccessful, the Indians were highly indignant at the request. On the next trading voyage north, Captain Dodd, after much persuasion, procured it by the payment of a large quantity of blankets and other Indian goods, amounting in value to several hundred dollars. It was not recovered until two years after the murder.

This incident has been related as evidence of the danger from this source existing for years on Puget Sound, and the terror necessarily caused by such a state of affairs. Nor is it out of place here to contrast the difference between the English and the American Governments, in their management of the Indians, as it is so untimely associated with this question.

The policy pursued by the former was that of holding the Indians to a strict accountability for their acts. They all, individually, knew that the killing of an Englishman involved the death of his murderer. No matter how insignificant was the victim, no expense would be spared to obtain the man who did the deed, and sooner or later he paid the penalty. This inflexible law was exemplified once under trying circumstances that proved the courage and determination of Governor Douglass. At one of the posts of the Hudson Bay Company an Indian killed one of their employees. He fled to a portion of his tribe, who lived in a distant and unfrequented portion of the country, and for years eluded all attempts at capture. So long a time had elapsed that he at last thought the affair was forgotten. Douglass, with a few men transporting supplies to one of the posts, camped one evening in the vicinity of a large Indian village. As was customary the chiefs had a sort of council with him. While talking to them, he recognized among the number the murderer so long sought for, and walking deliberately to where he was sitting, drew his *pistol, and shot him dead on the spot.* He replaced the weapon in his belt, and, turning to the Indians who had grasped their guns, said to them in a very deliberate manner, remarkably free from all apparent excitement: "Listen to me before you shoot. That Indian, without cause, killed a Hudson Bay Company's man; you all know his life was forfeited, and we have tried often to catch him, then he would have been hanged. We have had much trouble about him; it is ended now. If you are going to kill me and my men for it, we are ready to die; there are only a few of us, and you are a great many. We cannot prevent it—but remember! that you will be hunted like wolves, until there are none of you left. You know I never tell you a lie. I sent word to that Indian lying there, he would be punished; I have kept my word."

The whole manner of Douglass was that of an officer carrying out the sentence of the law. The Indians saw that he was not acting from a desire for vengeance, but from a sense of justice. This conviction and the quiet voice in which he addressed them calmed them down. They said it was right, and, gathering their blankets about them, walked slowly off to their lodges, to mourn over the death of their relative. The news of this daring act in the midst of a warlike tribe, spread far and wide among the Indians, and had its proper moral effect.

If this strict accountability had been pursued by the American authorities, it would have had the most excellent effect of very materially lessening the number of horrible murders perpetrated by Indians on our remote settlers and travelers.

From the admirable manner in which the Hudson Bay Company have managed the Indians—treating them with kindness, and at the same time with great firmness—making them aware that just as sure as they committed an outrage on persons, or property, just so sure were they certain to be promptly punished, and never allowing that terrible delay, of which our frontier settlers have so bitterly experienced the evils, to rob the example of its proper effect—but doing whatever they deemed justice required, at once and thoroughly, they thus insured to their agents and employees entire security even in the most distant and isolated regions. The result was, that one of their number could go anywhere through the most warlike of the tribes, or remain in their neighborhood, unmolested, while an American dared not trust himself in their vicinity, except by deceiving them as to his nationality. The Hudson Bay Company's servants could remain in safety on San Juan—the Americans could not. The question was simply whether the Island was to be abandoned or the settlers protected.

When the *Satellite* returned to Victoria and announced the landing of American troops, Governor Douglass expressed the determination to drive them from the Island.

In addition to the vessel just mentioned, which was a corvette, carying twenty-one heavy guns, there were lying at Esquimalt, the naval harbor of Vancouver's Island, the frigate *Tribune*, twenty-one guns, surveying steamer *Plumper*, ten guns. The flag ship *Ganges*, eighty four guns, an old-fashioned sailing line-of battle ship, was daily expected, and when to this was added the detachment of sappers and miners, engineer troops under Colonel Moodie at New Westminster—sixteen miles from the mouth of Frazer river—the available force of the British might be estimated at one hundred and sixty-seven available guns and two thousand men.

The *Tribune* was at once despatched to San Juan, and the *Plumper* proceeded to New Westminster and brought down about two hundred marines and engineer soldiers, who were transferred to the *Tribune* to increase the force of the landing party, which was to be under the command of *Captain Hornby*, the senior naval officer present. These warlike preparations created much excitement at Victoria. The main population of the town were Americans who had been attracted thither during the Fraser river gold mania, as was also the case in British Columbia, of course they keenly watched events, and word was sent to Captain Pickett not to succumb to the disparity of force; that when an attack was made upon him they would take the town and hoist the American flag over it! There can be but little doubt but fighting at San Juan would have been followed with an outbreak in Victoria, and all through British Columbia. The Americans in these places numbered several thousand, and were all men inured to the use of arms; accustomed to "roughing it" in mining camps, and who had the reckless gallantry acquired in frontier life. They were proud of their nationality, and ready to fight for it on the slightest necessity. The Americans in Victoria kept up a constant communication with the Island, and arrangements were made, in case of an emergency, to land under cover of night, several hundred men as reinforcements. This could have been safely done, as the British had no idea of such an intention. Capt. William Dall, of the mail steamship *Northerner*, on his way up the Sound, visited San Juan and offered to bring down a thousand volunteers, if Captain Pickett desired them. He was satisfied that he could elude the vigilance of the British cruisers, and put them ashore on some part of the Island. The sheep and other stock on the Island would furnish them with several days' rations, all they would have to bring would be their arms and ammunition.

This knowledge that he would speedily receive assistance was the secret of Pickett's confidence and his open defiance of the seemingly overwhelming force that was to be brought against him. His plan was to fire upon the landing party, do as much damage as possible, and then fall back to a strong position in the mountain about three miles distant. In addition to his sixty men, he would have every settler on the Island, which would about double his command. As nearly all of those were deer hunters and excellent rifle shots, they would have done much execution among the English troops, who were unaccustomed to fighting in the woods. It was well for both parties that no collision took place.

The plan proposed by Governor Douglass was never carried out, though the first steps were taken. Mr Griffin, the agent, notified Captain Pickett that the Island of San Juan, on which his camp was pitched, was the property and in the occupation of the Hudson Bay Company, and requested that he immediately cease to occupy the same, and that if he did not comply with the request he should feel bound to apply to the civil authorities. The Captain replied that he did not acknowledge the right of the Hudson Bay Company to dictate his course of action. That he was there by virtue of an order from his Government, and should remain till recalled by the same authority. The English magistrate then ordered him off the Island, and informed him that if, within a reasonable time, he did not make preparation for leaving, Captain Hornby would be authorized to enforce the order. Things began to look serious. The next day, it was confidently expected, would bring about a fight.

Sixty rounds of ammunition were issued to each man and three days' rations. An extra quantity of ammunition and supplies were prepared for conveyance to the place to which it was intended to retreat. A swift canoe was made ready at the extreme point of the Island nearest to Vancouver, to convey the messenger with the tidings to the Americans on the Island. Arrangements were also made for an express to Port Townsend, and from thence to all parts of the Sound. The settlers cleaned their rifles and appointed a rendezvous at the house of the American magistrate, under whose immediate orders they placed themselves.

The camp, which had been directly under the guns of the *Tribune*, was moved over the hill, so that the ship would go round the island to bring her guns to bear.

Fortunately, the next day the coast survey steamer *Active*, under Capt Alden, came into the harbor and announced the arrival in the Sound of Admiral Baynes, commanding the British fleet in the Pacific. Capt. Hornby, therefore, determined to await instructions from the commanding officer. The Admiral, seeing that the orders of Douglass would bring about a collision which might result in war, at once countermanded the orders; stating that it was too serious a question to be settled by any other than home Governments. As this was not immediately known, the delay of the attack somewhat puzzled the Americans.

The *Satellite* and the *Plumper* came over a day or two afterwards, and all three captains had an interview with Captain Pickett, and proposed to him a joint military occupation of the island. In answer, he said he would refer the proposal to General Harney, but he was not willing to agree to it on his own responsibility.

In the mean time, General Harney having heard of the threatening demonstrations of the British naval forces, at once forwarded reinforcements. On the tenth of August, Lieutenant-Colonel Casey landed on the island with three companies of regular troops. Brevet Major Haller, Fourth Infantry, arrived with his company the next day, and four companies of the Third Artillery immediately followed. The *Massachusetts*, the naval ship before alluded to, had been transferred to the army as an armed transport. Her battery, eight guns, thirty two pounders, was landed. Up to this period the Americans, as before stated, were not aware that Admiral Baynes had countermanded the order to land the British forces; all precautions were therefore taken to prevent it. The camp was moved to a place about a mile and a half from the landing, a few hundred yards in the rear of the Hudson Bay station. At this point several roads united, and the conformation of the ground was such as to afford an excellent protection for the troops, which numbered about five hundred men, with six light pieces of artillery in addition to the heavy guns, and entrenchments were speedily thrown up. Under the disadvantages with which the English would have been compelled to operate, it would have been impossible for them to have dislodged the American troops. The day had gone by in which they could have been driven off the island. The English ships could not have remained in the harbor under a fire from the thirty-two pounders, could not have brought their guns to bear, the elevation was too great, but would have been compelled to take distance in the Sound, from whence they could only annoy the American troops by shells, and from which the loss would have been trifling.

The landing of the troops by Colonel Casey bore out the opinion before expressed by Captain Dall. Casey left Steilacoom on the morning of the ninth with his command. On his way down in the steamer *Julia*, he met the *Active* on her way to Steilacoom, for the purpose of communi*cating to him the state of affairs on the island*. He was strongly and solemnly advised by Captain Alden, in view of the momentous consequences that might arise, not to land any troops on the island, as this would be prevented by the *Tribune*, which, with her fires constantly kept up, was lying with her broadside on the landing.

This gallant old soldier, who had led the storming party at Chapultepec, and who since, as Gen. Casey, has equally distinguished himself in more recent battles, although fully appreciating the terrible consequences of a hostile collision, which would probably be no less than involving two great nations in war, did not, under the circumstances, consider himself at liberty to disregard his orders, and accordingly resolved to land under the guns of the frigate. The commencing hostilities should be on their side. The intentions thus expressed were, however, frustrated by an unforeseen circumstance.

On the tenth of August, as they approached the island, the fog settled down so dense that the steamer missed the narrow entrance to the harbor, and when the land was made out, they discovered that they were within a short distance of Pickett's camp. The captain of the steamer informed the Colonel it was difficult to get along on account of the fog; and, moreover, in consequence of the delay, the tide was now so low, that, heavily loaded, he would be unable to get up to the wharf at the landing for several hours. As they were in the vicinity of a place where the coast was so depressed as to make the ascent from the shore easy, the troops and howitzers were landed, with orders to the senior officer to move them to Captain Pickett's camp. Colonel Casey proceeded on the steamer around to the wharf, taking with him his adjutant, and a small guard for the howitzer, ammunition and other public property. The *Tribune* did not interfere with the landing of the freight; whether she would have interfered with *the landing of the troops was a matter of surmise.* It was the opinion of Captain Pickett and others that they would. Immediately on arrival, the Colonel sent his adjutant, Lieutenant Connor, Fourth Infantry, on board the *Tribune*, and requested an interview with the commander. In a short time Captain Hornby came, accompanied by Captain Provost, the British, and Mr. Campbell, the American Boundary Commissioner.

The Colonel informed Captain Hornby that he had landed that morning with a force of United States troops, and explained to him the reason why he had not landed at the wharf, under the guns of the frigate. He also said to him he regretted that Captain Pickett had been so much harrassed and threatened in the position he had occupied. He inquired of Captain Hornby who the officer highest in command was, and where he was to be found. The Captain replied that Admiral Baynes was, and was then on board the flag ship *Ganges* in Esquimalt Harbor. The Colonel intimated a wish to have an interview with the Admiral, and said that he would go down to Esquimalt the next day for the purpose. Both the Captain and the British Commissioner seemed pleased. The next day, accompanied by Mr Campbell and Captain Pickett, Colonel Casey went over to Esquimalt in the steamer *Shubrick*, of the light-house service, but then temporarily attached to the Boundary Commission. The *Shubrick* anchored near the *Ganges*, and Captain Pickett was sent on board with a request for an interview on board the *Shubrick*.

This the Admiral declined, but expressed a desire to see Colonel Casey on board the *Ganges*. Governor Douglass was with the Admiral at the time. The Colonel sent a regret that his invitation was not accepted, and steamed back to San Juan. He thought that, as he had gone twenty five miles to visit the Admiral, it was not too much to ask the latter officer to come a hundred yards to see *him. He would have waived all etiquette on the* subject, but as he was on the point of [illegible], he learned that the day previous, when Captain Hornby informed him Admiral Baynes was at Esquimalt, he was actually on board the [illegible] in San Juan Harbor. He was indignant at the deceit, and determined to go no further in the attempt to procure a conference. He intended to propose that, in case the Admiral would assure him that no threats should be made, or molestation given by the force under his command, for the purpose of preventing Captain Pickett from carrying out the orders and instructions with which he was entrusted, he would recommend to the commanding general the withdrawal of the re-enforcements which had landed under his command, and that affairs should remain until the sovereign authorities should announce their their intentions.

After the arrival of re-enforcements it was soon made apparent that no immediate violence would be attempted by the British naval forces, and that they would await instructions from the home Government. To keep up a show of [illegible] occupancy, one English man of war always remained in the harbor, and the various ships took their turn in his duty. The *Tribune* was relieved by the *Satellite*, and the latter by the *Pylades*. As danger [illegible] the American and English officers fraternized with each other, and a good feeling soon existed between those who had been lately almost enemies. Not a day passed without visits between the ships and camp, or a pleasant [illegible] with each other under the hospitable roof of Mr Griffin. On both sides there was felt a confidence that the dispute would be amicably settled by the respective Governments.

On the 25th of October General Scott arrived in Puget Sound, despatched by the President as a pacificator on the news reaching Washington of the serious probability of hostilities on San Juan Island. All danger was over at least two months before his arrival. The order of Admiral Baynes, countermanding the order to land the British forces, had anticipated the purpose of his mission. Some correspondence took place between Scott and Douglass, but it amounted to nothing. The General's purpose, pending the settlement of the title diplomatically, a joint occupancy of the island by American and English detachments of troops, not exceeding on either side one hundred men, and placing the island under martial law—the commanding officers to adjudicate all questions or disputes that might arise on the island between their respective countrymen, and to afford mutual protection against the northern Indians. Douglass declined acceding to this proposition, and proposed instead the withdrawal of all the troops and a joint civil occupancy—the two resident magistrates, English and American, to have equal authority. As this would have left the American settlers, who had now considerably increased in numbers, entirely without protection from the Indians, it could not be agreed to; all further negotiations were therefore abandoned. Satisfied, however, that no collision need be apprehended, all of the troops but the company of Captain Pickett were ordered back to their respective stations.

The writer distinctly disclaims the slightest intention to detract from the well-earned reputation of so distinguished a soldier as General Scott. His eventful life was full enough of honors without adding to it that of preventing a war growing out of the northern boundary dispute. Had he arrived while there was actual danger of hostilities, he would doubtless have won the honor now claimed for him by enthusiastic friends, who are ignorant of the facts. Aside from showing the good intent of the United States Government in the desire to avoid a war, by despatching the head of the army, and the most distinguished officer, to the scene of action, the mission of General Scott was of no practical effect. What was done could just as well have been done from headquarters at Washington.

Pending the correspondence with Governor Douglass, General Scott took up his headquarters on board the transport *Massachusetts*, which vessel was at Port Townsend, on the arrival of the mail steamer, on board which the General and his staff were passengers. The transport proceeded to False Dungeness Harbor, which is across the straits from Victoria. The revenue cutters *Joe Lane* and *Jefferson Davis* were used as despatch vessels in carrying communications. The only time the General ever visited San Juan was the day previous to his departure, when the transport came into the harbor and landed an aid, with the order removing the greater portion of the troops, and to make preparations to replace the guns on the ship. On the return of the aid the vessels steamed over to Port Townsend to await the California steamer. All the knowledge the General gained about San Juan he derived either from official documents, or statements made by Governor Douglas to his aide-de-camp, Captain Lay, Sixth Infantry, who was the bearer of his despatches.

No information was sought by the General from Colonel Casey, Captain Pickett, or the American magistrate on the island, and in consequence of learning only the Governor's side of the question *he formed many erroneous impressions about af*fairs that had transpired on San Juan. One of the complaints forwarded to him by Governor Douglass was an alleged unjust imprisonment of a British subject by the American magistrate on San Juan Island. This man, whose name was Moore, was imprisoned and fined for selling liquor to Indians, and, so far from being a British subject, was a naturalized American citizen, who up to the time of his punishment, had for years claimed and exercised his rights as such. He had made himself quite useful in obtaining and conveying information in regard to the English movements during the early period of the occupation, and in consequence had been granted certain trading privileges with the camp, which he abused by selling liquor, at enormous prices, stealthily to the soldiers, and a small tribe of Lummi Indians who belonged on the island. The Indians had a terrible scene of drunken orgies, lasting through several days; and, nobody suspecting the source, it was not found out for some time how they obtained their liquor; when discovered, the man was punished and driven off the island. The British officers, who were cognizant of these facts, thought that the only mistake of the magistrate had been his leniency, and that Douglass was hard pushed for a grievance when he endeavored to make one out of the case.

General Scott determined, after issuing the order leaving Captain Pickett's company on the island, to change it, and in its place leave Captain Hunt's company of the Fourth Infantry. As this had the appearance of a reprimand to an officer whose gallant bearing and conduct throughout the trying and unexpected position in which he had been placed had been the admiration of his brother officers, it was openly spoken of by them as being very unjust. The new commander, however, had but a few days' enjoyment of what had become a pleasant station, as immediately on the departure of *General Scott* General Harney, claiming the right of the disposition of troops within his department, reinstated Pickett in charge of the post, and which, in consequence of his conduct, had been named after him. He remained on the island till his resignation from the army in 1861. He afterwards became famous as the general officer who commanded and led Longstreet's corps in the terrible charge of Gettysburg. The other officers who accompanied Pickett were Lieutenant John Howard and Assistant Surgeon Craig, both of whom have since left the service, and Lieutenant J. M. Forsythe, now a Brevet Brigadier General, who gained during the late war considerable reputation as chief of staff to General Sheridan, which position he still holds.

On the return of General Scott, who was altogether about two weeks in Puget Sound the proposition of a joint military occupancy of San Juan was forwarded to his Government by the British Minister at Washington, and orders came out from England complying with it. A small detachment of English marines were landed and the man of war withdrawn. This force is still on the island. The hesitation of the landing of the British forces was caused mainly by the division of counsel among the naval commanders. This delay was fortunate, as while the consequences were being discussed the Admiral came and stopped the whole proceedings.

Captain De Courcy, of the *Pylades*, one of the most noted officers in the British navy for his gallantry and strict discipline, was quite free in his expression of opinion that it was a quarrel brought about by the Fur Trading Company, and he cared very little about taking any part in it. As he was an officer who would have fought his ship to the last gun, and gone down with his flag flying at the fore, this opinion was rather a damper on the warlike enthusiasm which the Hudson Bay Company had striven to create. The magistrate of the same name on the island was a cousin of the Captain.

Captain Prevost, of the *Satellite*, was a very religious man, and though an officer of great determination and character who, in an emergency, would have done his duty [illegible], yet he did not wish to engage in a conflict. [illegible] Richards, of the *Plumper*, a pleasant, genial gentleman and an officer of high scientific attainments, said that as his ship was detailed particularly for surveying duty he intended to take as little part as possible in the affair. Captain Hornby, of the *Tribune* was the only one of all the captains of the men of war lying in the naval harbor at Vancouver's Island previous to the arrival of the Admiral who was in favor of driving the Americans off San Juan. A son of a distinguished English Admiral, and a near relative of the Earl of Derby, he had been promoted with the rapidity common in the English service to officers of aristocratic and influential connections. Though for many years the junior in age of the other captains, he was their senior in rank. He had been made a Post Captain in the Royal navy before he was twenty five years of age, and was still quite a young man. Time had not yet tempered the natural impulsiveness of his disposition. He was eager to land, and regretted that he had not done so before the Admiral countermanded the orders. In the complete conviction of an easy victory, he had not taken proper precautions of secrecy, and his whole plan of operations was known to the American commander—how the landing was to be effected, and the number of the forces; one party coming up the face of the bluff from the harbor, and the other landing in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay Company's station so as to surprise the Americans with a rear attack. When he was informed of the landing of the forces of Colonel Casey he was completely taken by surprise, and would hardly credit the information of its being done without his knowledge, as he had directed a strict watch to be kept from all portions of the island.

The Colonial Legislature grew very indignant at the British forces not being landed. The Speaker Helmcken, a son-in-law of Douglass, waxed terrifically wroth. Forgetting his own close relationship to Indians, by marriage, he said nothing better could be expected from a man like Harney, who had spent all his life among Indians, and warring with them that the question of boundary ought to have been made a mercantile affair, and the American Commissioner have been paid the American nation had no honor, and only worshipped the dollar. The American Commissioner, (Mr. Campbell) an excellent, amiable gentleman was denounced as no better than a thief; and the Speaker wound up his harangue with appealing to his half a dozen associates to raise a Colonial militia; "they must defend themselves, for the humiliating position they occupied would make the iron monument of Wellington weep, and the stony statue of Nelson bend his brow." This remarkable speech was published, with approving remarks, in a Colonial paper, edited by a quondam American, who had become in some way or other, or at least claimed to be, a loyal British subject. Of course no person attached the slightest importance to these utterances, or any other opinion expressed by the Colonial Assembly. The few members belonging to it were, almost all, directly connected with the Hudson Bay Company, and it was nothing more than a number of Fur Company's clerks expressing the wishes of those above them. A member, from Nanaimo, had one constituent besides himself—and in those days the Colonial Assembly was a constant subject of a great deal of very deserved ridicule both from English and Americans.

The English naval officers were all men of experience and ability, sufficiently ready, on all occasions, to take proper care of the honor of their flag, and all sneers at them, from such a source, were not dignified into other notice than as a subject for amusement.

Years ago the Oregon dispute brought Great Britain and the United States to the verge of hostilities, and it was a relief to both countries when the treaty referring to it was ratified. The question was supposed to have been definitely settled for good and all. Neither of the two high contracting powers imagined that, by any possibility, fresh trouble could arise out of the interpretation of the treaty, and thus the old quarrel be again revived.

Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, who signed the treaty with James Buchanan, our Secretary of State, after the negotiations were completed, stated, that such was the desire of his Government to settle the matter amicably, that he was instructed, as an *ultimatum*, to give up Vancouver's Island to the United States. As it was of much importance to Great Britain, as a naval station, and in a military point of view, it was not to be relinquished except at the last moment. He congratulated himself on saving it.

The whole dispute of the boundary question can be summed up in a few words: Great Britain claimed Oregon, or at least that portion north of the Columbia River. The United States claimed the country to the parallel of 54° 40'. The line of the forty-ninth parallel was accepted as a compromise. This line, if carried out to the Pacific Ocean, would have divided the jurisdiction of Vancouver's Island, and would have included within our limits the principal settlement, the important town of Victoria, which is on its extreme southern portion. As three-fourths of the island were above forty-nine degrees the boundary line, on striking the Gulf of Georgia, which separates the main land from the island, was so deflected as to include all of Vancouver's Island within the British jurisdiction. The only just interpretation, therefore, which can be given to the treaty—its clear intent and meaning is, that land south of forty nine degrees, with the exception of Vancouver's Island, belongs to the United States. The question is on the relative merits of either one channel or the other; the nearest channel to Vancouver's Island, whether it is the best—as it happens to be—or the worst, is the line of separation. A strict adherence to the terms of the treaty will not only give to the United States the island of San Juan, but also that of Saturna, which lies quite near to Vancouver.

Miscellaneous.

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